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In Middle America, A Mood of Despair

Polis Show a Dramatic Loss of Faith in Leaders and Pessimism on Future

door interviews with voters and a wide cross section of community leaders here disclosed strikingly negative feelings about the direction of the country and the performance of its leaders, including President Reagan.

Not since similar Washington Post surveys in the early 1970s, when 1960s optimism gave way to disillusionment over the Vietnam war and what many viewed as a collapse of national leadership, has the political climate seemed to have veered so quickly toward distrust and cynicism.

On the surface, there seems no reason for any of that to be different today—but it is, dramatically.

Poles Accuse U.S. Diplomat Of Espionage

WARSAW — The Polish government accused a U.S. diplomat of espionage on Wednesday and said his activity was evidence of aggressive and ongoing U.S. espionage in East bloc countries.

The government spokesman, Jerzy Urban, said that Albert Mueller, a second secretary in the political section of the U.S. Embassy, had been "caught red-handed" on Saturday as he met with a contact to deliver espionage equipment, money and instructions.

Kiosk Confidence Vote Ordered in Italy

ROME (Reuters) — A vote of confidence that is expected to bring down Italy's new minority government and provoke a general election on June 21 will be held on Tuesday, parliamentary floor leaders decided Wednesday night.



Filibuster in Japanese Diet Takes a Toll

Members of the Japanese parliament, or Diet, taking naps early Wednesday as the opposition drug its feet over the 1987 national budget.

Hopes High as Arms Talks Resume Today

By Barry James International Herald Tribune U.S. and Soviet negotiators resume talks in Geneva on Thursday that could lead to the most significant arms control accord since the 1972 Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty.

The U.S. negotiator, Maynard W. Glitman, said he would not be rushed, despite political pressures, for a quick agreement. "Our effort will be directed to producing a sound and durable INF agreement, not to meeting a timetable," he said, referring to an intermediate-range nuclear force accord.



Maynard W. Glitman, the chief U.S. negotiator in Geneva, sits talks prepared to resume on an arms control accord.

France Will Sell CGCT To Swedish Consortium

By Axel Krause International Herald Tribune PARIS — The French government will sell control of France's second-largest telecommunications company to a consortium headed by L.M. Ericsson AB of Sweden.

During a cabinet meeting Tuesday, Mr. Balladur switched his support from Siemens AG of West Germany to Ericsson and its main French partner, Matra SA, an arms maker.

U.S. Court Rejects Death Law Appeal

By Al Kamen Washington Post Service WASHINGTON — The Supreme Court, rejecting the last broad-based challenge to the death penalty, ruled Wednesday that a state's sentencing system is constitutional even if statistics show it may be racially discriminatory.

The 5-4 ruling, written by Justice Lewis F. Powell Jr., dashed the hopes of death penalty opponents, and hundreds of the nearly 1,900 death row inmates nationwide.

U.S. Army Unit Linked To Financing of Contras

By Jeff Gerth New York Times Service WASHINGTON — The Pentagon has announced that it recently discovered that a secret army unit disbanded in 1983 had set up a Swiss bank account that may later have been used to finance arms for the Nicaraguan rebels.

Prime Tax Havens Becoming an Endangered Species

By Gary Klott New York Times Service WASHINGTON — Tax evaders, insider traders, drug traffickers and others looking for foreign places to hide ill-gotten money are discovering that even in the clandestine world of tax havens and numbered accounts banks can no longer be counted on to keep their mouths shut.

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South African Police Kill 5 Rail Workers

JOHANNESBURG — The police said they fired on striking black railroad workers at a Johannesburg train station on Wednesday, killing five and wounding an unknown number during an "illegal gathering."

The police statement said a riot squad officer was stabbed and a constable apparently was shot when railroad workers attacked of-

South Africa has severely restricted the reporting of unrest or dissent. Correspondents may be fined or imprisoned for failing to submit to censors articles that contravene regulations.

Officers who tried to disperse them with tear gas. The police then opened fire, the statement said.

The railroad workers gathered at the Doornfontein station after it was announced that the government transport service was dismissing 16,000 striking train employees.

Earlier, 50 black men carrying axes and sticks got involved in a running battle with the police after leaving a union building for the Doornfontein station. A white policeman with a bloodied head fired his pistol at the black men, shooting two of them.

Some of the men returned to the union building, which houses offices of the nation's largest labor federation — the Congress of

South African Trade Unions — and several of its affiliates, including the railroad workers union.

Mike Roussos, spokesman for the South African Railway and Harbor Workers Union, which is leading the six-week-old strike, said the armed black men set out for the Doornfontein station "because we had been getting reports of a number of clashes" between union members and security forces.

Hundreds of policemen, some armed with automatic rifles, surrounded the union building and announced through loudspeakers that no one was to leave. Approximately 500 people, including journalists, were believed to be in the building.

The South African Transport Services, the rail company, set Wednesday as the deadline for 18,000 striking workers to end their walkout, which started in March, or lose their jobs. The company spokesman, Dirk Buckes, said about 2,000 had returned to work.

In a separate incident, union officials said that the police fired guns and tear gas outside union offices in Germiston, southeast of Johannesburg, severely wounding at least two persons.

In Soweto, tens of thousands of people stayed away from work and school on Wednesday after pamphlets calling for a three-day boycott were distributed in the black township outside Johannesburg.



The main bus station in Colombo, Sri Lanka, after the bombing on Tuesday.

Sri Lanka Bombs Tamils After Attack In Colombo

COLOMBO, Sri Lanka — Government warplanes bombed Tamil separatist strongholds on Wednesday, reportedly killing 80 persons, in retaliation for the bombing of Colombo's main bus station as the two-day civil war death toll rose to more than 220.

Two Tamil separatist groups on Wednesday denied responsibility for the bombing of the bus station Tuesday, killing at least 106 people. Meanwhile, near Trincomalee in eastern Sri Lanka, Tamil rebels detonated a bomb Wednesday under an army vehicle, killing 15 soldiers and wounding 60, according to a military officer.

The officer, who commented on condition of anonymity, also said Tamil separatists attacked an army camp at Kankesanur, 12 miles (19 kilometers) north of Jaffna on Tuesday, killing 14 soldiers and three policemen. He said eight rebels were believed killed.

The violence on Wednesday raised to at least 340 the number of people killed in ethnic conflicts since Friday. Tikak Ratnakara, chairman of the government media center, said the confirmed toll from the bombing of the station was 106 dead and 295 wounded, many of whom were badly burned.

However, he said the number of dead could rise and another official, who refused to be identified, said it might exceed 200.

Military sources, meanwhile, said prisoners at Colombo's Welikada Prison, perhaps Sinhalese seeking revenge for the Colombo bombing, may have beat to death six Tamil prisoners on Wednesday. They captured and beat a prison official before order was restored when the army opened fire.

The prison has about 5,000 inmates, but it was not known how many were involved in the riot. During the 1983 anti-Tamil riots in Colombo, 59 Tamil inmates were killed in the prison.

Sinhalese, who are mostly Buddhist, make up a majority of island's 16 million people and control the government and military. The mainly Hindu Tamils claim they are discriminated against by the Sinhalese, and Tamil guerrillas have been fighting for four years to set up an independent homeland in the north and east.

The government blamed two Tamil separatist groups, the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam and the Eelam Revolutionary Organization of Students, for the bombing.

In the southern Indian city of Madras, where militant Tamil groups have headquarters, spokesmen for both groups denied involvement in the bombing.

"We have never targeted our attacks at civilians," said Velupillai Balakumaran, a spokesman for the Eelam Revolutionary Organization of Students.

"We deny involvement and we condemn such actions against civilians," said a Tigers spokesman, Lawrence Thilakar.

Mr. Ratnakara said some civilians may have been among the injured in the retaliatory bombing Wednesday of Jaffna peninsula, which is dominated by Tamil rebels.

"The government has issued a call that civilians should not remain near known militant targets," he said. "The government will continue to strike at these targets until civilian killings are stopped and peace negotiations resume."

Officials said that the security forces were poised to launch a major offensive following a cabinet decision Wednesday to take tough measures to "eliminate terrorists and terrorism throughout the island," Reuters reported.

Colombo remained under curfew Wednesday, part of the government's effort to prevent communal rioting.

WORLD BRIEFS

China Says India Is Missing Troops

BEIJING (WP) — A Chinese spokesman accused India on Wednesday of massing troops along the Chinese-Indian border, forcibly occupying unspecified territory and creating tension in the region. China's Foreign Ministry spokesman, Ma Yuzhen, also asserted that India has been "nibbling" at Chinese territory and recently conducted a large military exercise along the border.

Mr. Ma denied a report that appeared recently in the Indian press charging that China has been building up its forces in Tibet, which borders on India.

End to Yugoslavia Coal Strike Urged

BELGRADE (AP) — Communist Party members at the Rusa coal mining company at Labin in Croatia called on 1,400 coal miners, on strike for 15 days, to resume work on Thursday, the state-run Tanjug news agency reported Wednesday.

A meeting of 207 of the 235 miners who are Communist Party members at Labin called on "all responsible workers to join them and resume work Thursday," Tanjug said. The party members at Labin, 148 miles (238 kilometers) southeast of Zagreb, also warned that those miners who failed to appear for work would face punishment for unjustified absence, but it was unclear how the demand for resumption of work would be enforced. The miners are demanding a 100-percent pay increase and the dismissal of mining executives. On Monday they rejected an offer for an 18.3 percent wage increase.

Meanwhile, in Kraljevo in Serbia, 1,500 workers at the local railroad factory continued their walkout, initially over reduced wages, which began Monday. But 3,000 other workers continued regular production, plant sources said.

Soares, Outgoing Prime Minister Meet

LISBON (Reuters) — President Mario Soares of Portugal met privately Wednesday with the outgoing prime minister, Ant6nio Cavaco Silva, before consulting with Council of State members on whether to call early legislative elections or to seek formation of a government from within the existing parliament.

Mr. Cavaco Silva, a Social Democrat whose minority-conservative government was toppled in a parliamentary vote on April 3, went directly to the presidential palace after returning from a trip to Asia.

Official sources said he had been expected to meet Mr. Soares on his trip and to repeat his view that elections be called, allowing the electorate, and not the parliament, to choose the next government.

3 New Ministers Named in Taiwan

TAIPEI (UPI) — The governing Kuomintang party of President Chiang Ching-kuo announced major changes in the cabinet on Wednesday, naming new ministers of foreign affairs, defense and communications.

The changes were announced after a weekly meeting of the party's Central Standing Committee. In a surprise, the committee decided not to remove Prime Minister Yu Kuo-hua, despite mounting pressure from the opposition to do so. Approval of the cabinet nominations by the parliament is considered a formality; the Kuomintang holds more than 80 percent of the seats.

The party announced it had nominated Ding Mou-shah, the vice foreign minister, to replace Foreign Minister Chen Fu-sung, who is retiring. The Defense Ministry position will go to Cheng Wei-yuan, 74, a retired general and longtime lieutenant of Mr. Chiang. The communications portfolio will go to Kuo Nan-hung, 51, a Taiwanese who is president of Chiao Tung University.

Cardinal Sends Letter to Manila Voters

MANILA (WP) — Cardinal Jaime L. Sin, the archbishop of Manila, urged Wednesday that Philippine voters reject radical leftist candidates and those with links to the deposed government of Ferdinand E. Marcos in May 11 legislative elections.

A pastoral letter issued by Cardinal Sin seemed to imply support for the candidates picked by President Corason C. Aquino, although the archbishop said he would not specify which candidates had the Roman Catholic Church's blessing.

His directive, which will be distributed to churches throughout the country, condemned those who profess "a godless ideology" or advocate violence as a means of social change, and urged Catholics to assess the past records of candidates. A new leftist party, the People's Party, is facing its first electoral test in the May elections. The party was established in September by two founders of the Philippine Communist movement.

U.S. to Reduce Airport Entry Delays

NEW YORK (AP) — Long waits at U.S. airports by foreigners requesting entry to the United States should be dramatically decreased this year as more immigration agents are assigned to terminals, officials say.

Increases in people traveling to the United States, combined with a loss of inspectors because of federal budget cuts, caused lengthy delays last summer for foreigners at airports in New York, Los Angeles, Chicago, Miami and Dallas, a spokesman for the Immigration and Naturalization Service said Tuesday.

Trans World Airlines is to begin daily nonstop flights to London from Baltimore-Washington International Airport in late June. The U.S. Department of Transportation awarded TWA the right to operate the service on Tuesday.

A work stoppage by French air traffic controllers caused the cancellation of 21 domestic flights on Wednesday but did not affect international flights, airline representatives said in Paris. The two-hour stoppage, from 6:30 to 8:30 A.M., was identical to one staged Tuesday, and others are planned for Thursday and Friday.

Spanish air traffic controllers are planning three days of 24-hour strikes beginning May 4 to press demands for improved working conditions, the Spanish Federation of Air Traffic Controllers said Wednesday.

A special task force to examine operational errors by U.S. air traffic controllers is to be convened by the Federal Aviation Administration, the director of the agency said Wednesday in Washington. The task force is to make recommendations on how to reduce errors, which increased by 18 percent during the first three months of 1987.

Abbas to Quit PLO Executive Board

ALGIERS — Mohammed Abbas, convicted of masterminding the 1985 hijacking of the Italian cruise ship Achille Lauro, said Wednesday that he will leave the governing committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization in what officials said was an effort to improve the group's image.

"He doesn't fit into the PLO image we want to project now," said an official attending the meeting here of the Palestine National Council, the PLO's unofficial parliament in exile.

The council, whose divided ranks reunited at the opening session on Monday, is to elect a new executive committee this week. The committee, the group's governing board, is headed by Yasser Arafat, the PLO chairman.

Mr. Abbas said that his departure was part of a reorganization following the decision of six hard-line Palestinian groups to dissolve the Palestine National Salvation Front, a Syrian-based coalition that had opposed Mr. Arafat.

Demands for Peace Talks — The PLO reaffirmed Wednesday its demands for an international Middle East peace conference with the participation of the five permanent members of the UN Security Council "and all the parties concerned, including the PLO."

Farouk Kaddoumi, head of the PLO political department, said at the council meeting that the PLO rejected Israeli moves to hold direct peace talks with Arab nations.

He said an end to the Middle East conflict and the return of Palestinians to Israeli-occupied Arab territories must be negotiated in light of "United Nations resolution 338/198, which was adopted in August 1983 by the United Nations General Assembly, calling for the participation, equally, of the members of the Security Council, and the parties concerned, including the PLO."

The United States, the Soviet Union, Britain, China and France are the five permanent members of the Security Council.

In presenting a report of the PLO's general policy, Mr. Kaddoumi said the group favored a preparatory meeting, grouping the five UN members, to pave the way for an international conference.

DEATH NOTICE
THAYER, CYNTHIA DUNN, suddenly April 16, 1987 in Portland, Oregon. Daughter of Mary Warner Dunn and the late honorable James C. Thayer, sister of Marjorie A. Dunn, mother of Diana Cochrane Thayer of Chicago and James Dunn Thayer of Portland, Oregon. Interment private in Bryn Mawr, PA.

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NBA Fran To 4

NEW YORK — Basketball fans have to wait for the NBA's new season. The league has decided to start the season on October 15, a date that has been expected for some time. The league's decision was announced Wednesday by league officials. The new season will start on October 15, a date that has been expected for some time. The league's decision was announced Wednesday by league officials. The new season will start on October 15, a date that has been expected for some time.

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6-Hour Rebellion Carried Out By Argentine Army Engineers

BUENOS AIRES—A company of army engineers has ended a six-hour revolt in the northern Argentine city of Salta, the latest in a series of mutinies brought on by military discontent over human rights trials and the makeup of the general staff.

No trouble was reported Wednesday in army garrisons across Argentina, and the four million member General Confederation of Labor abandoned a "state of alert and mobilization," saying the country's 40-month-old democratic government had survived the threat.

The mutiny on Tuesday at Salta, in Tucuman province, followed two rebellions last week by groups of officers who oppose the army's leadership and want amnesty for soldiers accused of torture and killing under military governments that ruled from 1976-1983.

At least 19 high-ranking officers have resigned or been fired in the unrest, the government said Tuesday.

The Supreme Court resumed an extraordinary session at noon Wednesday, after deciding Tuesday to request reports from all federal courts hearing human rights cases. The court is considering taking charge of the cases, two legislators and court sources said.

It also is considering changing the interpretation of a law so as to exempt some officers from prosecution on the ground they were following orders. The army has long sought such a ruling. About 250 officers face charges of human rights abuses during the military's "dirty war" against suspected leftists, in which at least 9,000 people disappeared.

President Raul Alfonsin, whose election in 1983 ended military rule, held an emergency session Tuesday with the Supreme Court president, Jose Severo Caballero. No details were provided. Mr. Alfonsin also met Wednesday with Defense Minister Horacio Jaunarena.

In Buenos Aires, 2,000 leftists protested Tuesday night in the

front of Government House against the army revolts.

General Jaunarena met late Tuesday with the new army chief of staff, General Jose D. Caridi, to analyze the replacement of 11 generals, a colonel, seven lieutenant colonels and a major who were removed after the military unrest surfaced April 15 with a two-day rebellion in the western city of Cordoba.

A second group of soldiers rebelled Thursday at the Campo de Mayo army camp near Buenos Aires, but they surrendered Sunday.

On Monday, after the first rebellions, General Jaunarena was temporarily appointed chief of staff. General Caridi assumed the job Monday night.

In the latest uprising, about 250 soldiers in the 5th Company of Mountain Engineers in Salta, 1,000 miles (1,600 kilometers) northwest of Buenos Aires, confined themselves to barracks for six hours.

Governor Roberto Romero of Salta said that the engineers demanded amnesty for officers ac-

cused of human rights abuses, no more prosecutions and a law of "national reconciliation."

Mr. Romero said 600 people gathered outside the base gates to protest the revolt.

He said the engineers had "adopted the attitude of rebellion of the commander and assistant commander of the 5th Infantry Brigade based in Tucuman," about 150 miles south of Salta. The engineering company is part of the brigade.

The brigade's commander, Colonel Nestor Cassia, was among the 19 officers replaced in recent days. The new commander, Colonel Fernando Zarraga, arrived at the unit Tuesday afternoon.

In Salta, the garrison commander, Colonel Jose E. Rodriguez, announced the end of the rebellion Tuesday evening. He said it "had nothing to do" with the country's institutional system and "was strictly a military affair."

He said the rebel company commander, Major Jorge Duran, had turned himself in. It was not known if Major Duran was under arrest.



General José D. Caridi, who was appointed army chief of staff earlier this week.

Security a Problem at Many U.S. Missions

By Elaine Sciolino
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON—Some of the security problems that have arisen at the U.S. Embassy in Moscow are present in a number of other U.S. missions around the world, according to Reagan administration officials, intelligence experts and current and former U.S. ambassadors.

Missions in China, Eastern Europe and other areas with a large Soviet presence have been particularly vulnerable, U.S. security officials said. But they said there also were problems in certain Middle Eastern and African countries.

Americans serving in friendly countries where internal security regulations are more relaxed also are susceptible to Soviet and other subversion, they said.

Security lapses elsewhere have not drawn the same attention as those in Moscow, the specialists acknowledged, although many of the problems have existed for decades and are considered as serious.

Two Marine guards in Moscow were arrested and accused of allowing Soviet agents to enter and search the U.S. Embassy there. A third has been charged with failing to report unauthorized contacts with Soviet citizens and a fourth is

being held on suspicion of espionage.

"What the incident in Moscow should awaken us to is that the problems and vulnerabilities are widespread," said Admiral Bobby R. Inman, retired, a former deputy director of central intelligence, who headed a special State Department advisory panel that investigated embassy security in 1985.

"While the Soviets most skillfully exploit them, they are not the only ones trying," he added, "and vulnerabilities are at least as large if not larger in other places where the guard is not so high."

Robert E. Lamb, assistant secretary of state for diplomatic security, acknowledged that hostile espionage is a global problem confronting U.S. diplomatic facilities.

"Moscow has a threat level unmatched in the world, but there are other places that are just as vulnerable," he said. "Espionage is a worldwide problem and not confined to just hostile countries."

In discussing security problems in Eastern Europe, the officials said that embassy buildings in Prague, Budapest, East Berlin and Sofia are next to buildings that in some cases are owned by the host government. U.S. investigators have turned

up evidence of break-ins in buildings in Eastern Europe and electronic bugging.

Outside the Eastern bloc, the least acknowledged but the most serious security problems are at U.S. facilities in China, according to intelligence officials.

When Senate Foreign Relations Committee investigators visited the three Beijing embassy buildings last year, they discovered a maze of tunnels from the basements to other buildings. Doors to the tunnels were locked but did not have alarms. One tunnel led into the basement of the Czechoslovak Embassy, said a committee staff member who went on the trip.

U.S. installations also are made vulnerable by the extensive use of local employees. While West Germany, France and Britain hire an average of one local employee for every three of its own officials, the average number of local employees at U.S. posts far exceeds the number of Americans.

In December, there were 10,766 Americans and 15,327 local employees working full-time at U.S. posts around the world.

In Japan, local employees numbered 407, compared with 269 Americans. In France, there were 583 local employees and 291 Americans, and in Morocco 268 locals and 96 Americans.

Local employees outnumbered Americans even in some posts in Eastern Europe. In Czechoslovakia, 46 locals worked for 27 Americans, while in Poland, there were 119 locals and 52 Americans.

In Moscow, 210 Russians worked at the U.S. Embassy, but all have been withdrawn.

Because of language and cultural

barriers, U.S. posts in China employed 336 locals and 155 Americans.

The United States can hire its own local employees in countries with large numbers of Soviet officials, such as Cuba, Nicaragua, Iraq and Syria, but it is assumed that some of them are intelligence agents and that all must report to their governments.

In November 1985, for example, the State Department issued a strong protest when Nicaragua subjected local employees of the U.S. Embassy in Managua to several hours of interrogation. U.S. diplomats in both Baghdad and Damascus have reported problems with electronic surveillance.

Government investigators assert that the problem of socializing between U.S. embassy staff members and local employees and residents is more widespread than is generally acknowledged.

U.S. officials working at the U.S. Interests Section in Havana and the embassy in Managua have been sent home in recent years after they were found to be dating local women.

It is common practice for the Soviet intelligence services and their surrogates to use their nationals to seduce Americans in countries outside the Eastern bloc.

This month, Representative Jim Courter, Republican of New Jersey, submitted a bill that would ban all local workers from U.S. posts in Eastern Europe.

Although the State Department opposes the bill, it is working on a plan that would eliminate local employees from sensitive areas of U.S. offices in Eastern Europe.

U.S. Engineer Sentenced to 10 Years for Spying, Iran Reports

NICOSIA—An Iranian court sentenced an American who confessed to spying for the CIA to 10 years in jail, Iran's official Islamic Republic News Agency reported Wednesday.

Jon Patis, 50, a telecommunications engineer for Cosmos Engineers, of Bethesda, Maryland, was arrested in June 1986 while working at a communications center at Asadabad, 200 miles (325 kilometers) southwest of Tehran.

In an interview broadcast by Iran's state television in October, Mr. Patis said that he had reported to the CIA through his company about Iranian military activities, oil production, inflation and the distribution of food.

He also said that he had provided information on the Asadabad

center and a warning system that was supposed to protect it against attacks. His arrest came after an Iraqi air raid on the center temporarily knocked out Iran's communications with other countries.

"The CIA was highly interested in gathering information on the vulnerability of Iranian economic centers," Mr. Patis was quoted as saying. It also wanted to know about Iran's military and port capacities, he was quoted as saying.

CIA officials at the time refused to comment on Mr. Patis's confession or whether the CIA had any relationship with Cosmos. Cosmos also refused comment. Mr. Patis faced seven charges linked to spying and using a forged passport. The Iranian press agency, monitored in Nicosia, did not say when Mr. Patis's trial had taken place.

In Washington, a State Department spokesman, Bruce Ammerman, said, "We are aware of the press report, but we have no independent confirmation, and I don't have anything more on it at this point."

Official confirmation will have to come from the Swiss, who represent U.S. interests in Iran, he said.

Mr. Patis said he worked in Iran as a telecommunications expert from 1969 to 1979. He said he returned in 1984, 1985 and 1986, the last time using a forged Italian passport in the name of Giovanni Patis.

Mr. Patis's sister, Ellen, said after his arrest that the Iran telecommunications agency had asked Cosmos to provide its American personnel in Iran with non-American passports.

■ Talks With Resistance

The U.S. State Department has been meeting with representatives of an Iranian opposition group that it has twice warned Congress about. The Washington Post reported from Washington. The department had told Congress that the group had a terrorist history and was strongly anti-American and Marxist.

Richard W. Murphy, the assistant secretary of state for Near Eastern and South Asian affairs, said Tuesday at a meeting of the Subcommittee on Europe and the Middle East of the House Foreign Affairs Committee that "we meet, we have met" with the Mujahidin Khazq "here in Washington." He described the group as "a player" in Iran.

"We're not boycotting them," Mr. Murphy told Representative Dan Burton, Republican of Indiana. Mr. Burton had asked Mr. Murphy whether it was wise to ignore the Mujahidin Khazq, given its opposition to the present Iranian government.

In July 1985, Mr. Murphy said in a statement prepared for the subcommittee that the organization had been at the forefront of opposition to Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlavi. He called the organization the faction "most engaged in anti-U.S. and anti-Western terrorism," including the assassination of seven Americans.

At the time, the State Department was concerned about the organization's campaign to gain support and recognition on Capitol Hill.

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Windsor Fortune May Fight AIDS

PARIS—The Pasteur Institute probably will use money left to it by the duchess of Windsor to build a new center for research on AIDS, a spokeswoman for the institute has said.

The spokeswoman said Tuesday that the institute's administrative council was to make a final decision in June on how to spend the Windsor fortune. But she said that

it seemed likely it would decide to construct a building specifically to deal with research into the disease.

The duchess, who died a year ago, named the institute as the main beneficiary in her will. Her decision was made in 1974, long before acquired immune deficiency syndrome was discovered. The institute's specialists are among the world's leading experts on AIDS.

The exact size of the legacy is

unknown, but an auction of the duchess's jewels in Geneva this month raised more than \$50 million for the institute. The auction had been expected to raise only \$7.5 million.

The duke of Windsor, as King Edward VIII of England, abdicated in 1936 to marry Wallis Warfield Simpson. He and the duchess lived the rest of their lives, except during World War II, in Paris. He died in 1972.

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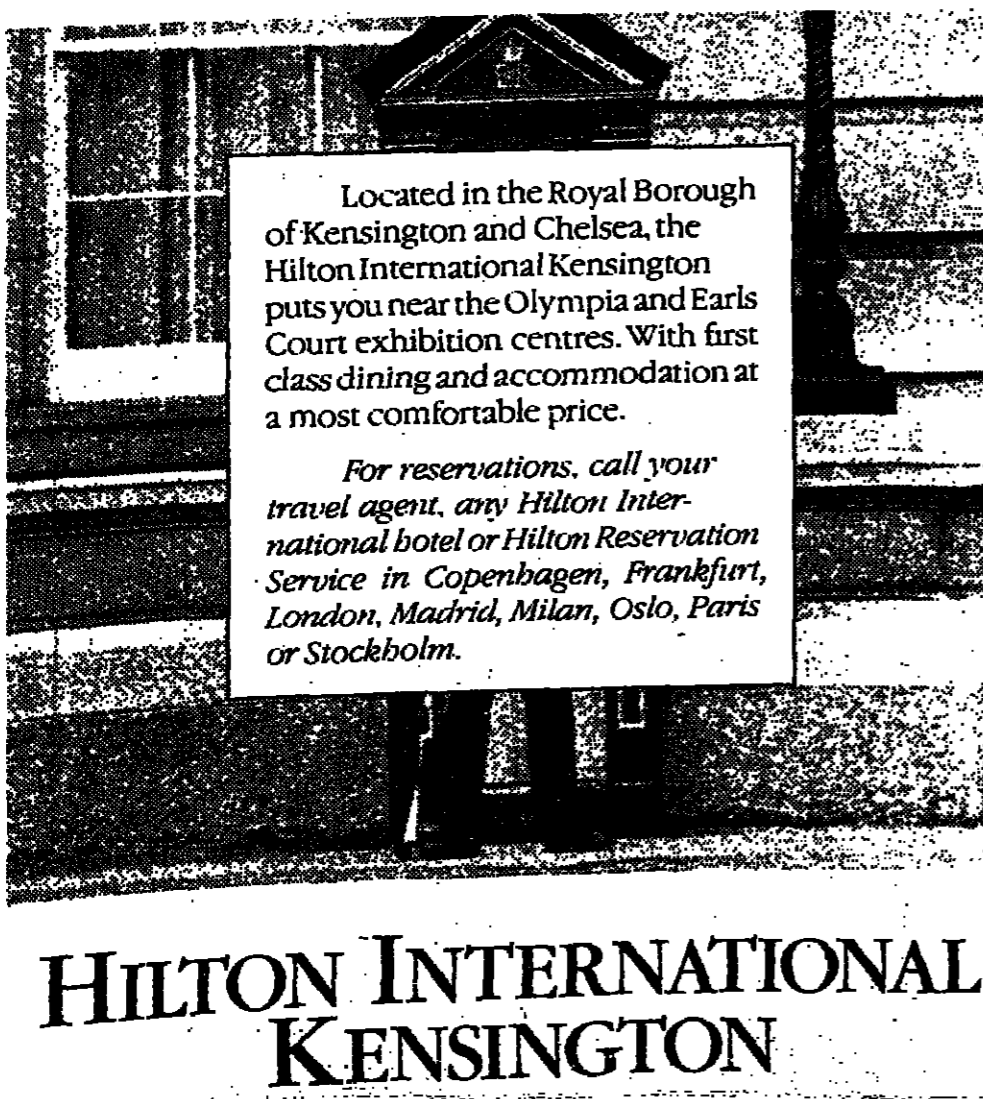
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OPINION

What the Camp Guards Did Must Never Be Forgotten

By Anthony Lewis

BOSTON — Justice can never catch up with the crimes of the Nazis. But we must take whatever opportunity arises to hold even a small part of those horrors up to the light of justice. Otherwise we would fail our inescapable obligation to the victims of Nazism to remember.

The principle of remembrance moves the United States and other countries to continue seeking out Nazi war criminals more than 40 years after World War II. It explains legislation passed by Congress to make sure that persons who got up to the country by concealing a role in Nazi crimes are made to leave.

ABROAD AT HOME

But important figures in the Reagan administration have seemed curiously insensitive to the principle. That was the impression given by Patrick Buchanan's furious campaign to prevent the deportation of John Demjanjuk to Israel, where he is on trial on a charge of mass murder.

Shortly before he left office, Mr. Buchanan raised the Linmas case with Mr. Meese. Mr. Linmas came to the United States in 1951 and became a citizen in 1959. In 1962, he was tried in absentia in the Soviet Union on the charge of being a commander of the Tartu concentration camp in Estonia, where 12,000 people were killed. He was convicted and sentenced to death.

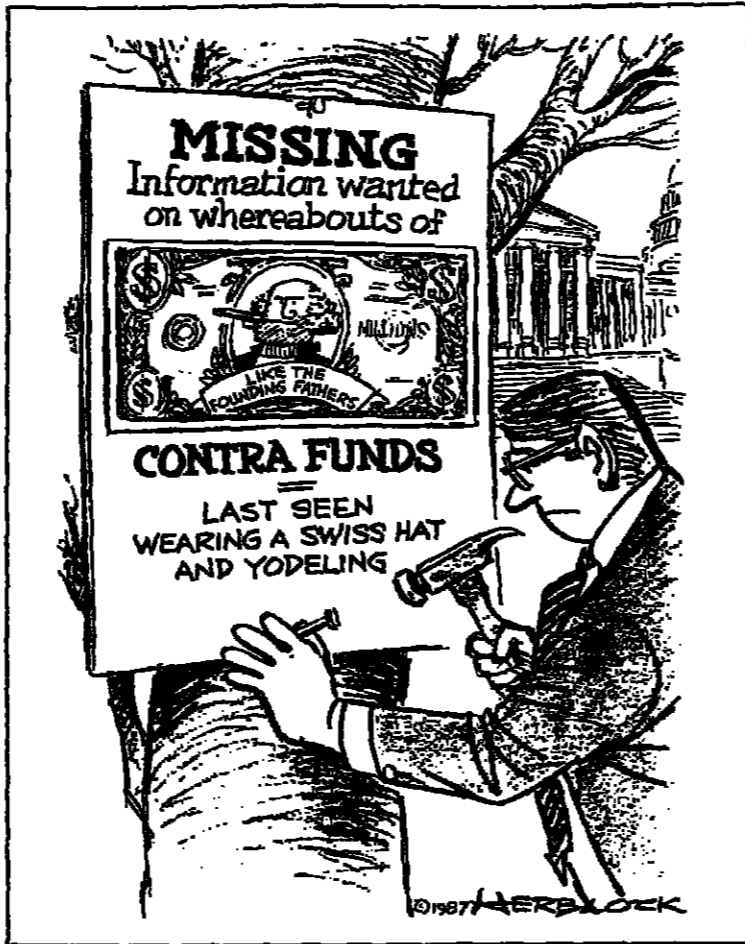
Mr. Buchanan had every right to take up that cause. It just seemed odd that a political polemicist of the right, who could be expected to be found on the prosecutor's side, was in this case so solicitous of a defendant, attacking the Justice Department and distorting the courts.

In 1981, Federal District Judge Jacob Mishler revoked Mr. Linmas's citizenship, finding that evidence "overwhelmingly" supported the charge that he had helped kill Jews. The U.S. Court of Appeals upheld that decision, and the Supreme Court refused to hear a further appeal.

'Just Not Credible'

FOR John Demjanjuk to be guilty, we must believe that this young Red Army conscript was transformed, within weeks of capture, into the greatest mass murderer of World War II, that he survived a camp uprising in which he was the prime target, that he survived the wholesale Nazi liquidation of evidence of the events at Treblinka.

The principle of remembrance was overlooked when President Reagan chose to go to Bitburg two years ago. Patrick Buchanan, before he went to the White House, asked why the Justice Department did not go "after organized crime" instead of running down 70-year-old camp guards.



Rewarding the Pinball for Its Tos and Fros

By Franklin E. Zimring

BERKELEY, California — The mail has brought the news from XYZ Airlines that my 30,000-odd miles of travel last year qualifies me for "premier" status in its Frequent Flyer program.

thousands on a regular basis. To the extent that keeping score is important, and it must be, the feeling of achievement that comes from video games, pinball and frequent flying owes something to the mystique of five- and six-digit numbers. We may not have Donald Trump's bank balance, but we can measure our worth in large numbers.

MEANWHILE

playing pinball successfully is the opportunity to play again on a cost-free basis — figuratively, the hair of the dog that bit you. Similarly, the reward for traveling so much is the opportunity to travel even more, only this time the jet lag is on the house. For many of us immersed in this system, travel is no longer a means to an end but, like pinball, a process.

MEANWHILE

Yet the promised rewards of frequent flying are also seen as instrumental, a way of traveling away from some of the imbalances that modern travel creates. Business travel, which we presumably do not enjoy, generates entitlement for recreational travel. The airplane is, we hope, transformed into an instrument of pleasure.

bedonism, and solitary business travel as the road to family solidarity.

Widespread use of frequent flyer clubs is generating a new American ethic, a frequent flyer machismo. Just as an earlier generation would feel diminished by having to pay for female companionship, paying for recreational transportation has become a secret shame.

Probably the most disturbing aspect of the appeal of frequent flying is the way it responds to our need for meaning. The computer for XYZ Airlines knows more about my schedule than my family and friends. The monthly statements tell me that my trip to Washington meant something in some cosmic scheme.

As bigger pictures go, the cosmos of frequent flying is decidedly minor league. All the more reason to study it. With the decline of church and family, community and neighborhood, with the tangibility of executive work and the yuppified condescension of the professions into a single paper-pushing glob, upper middle class life has become an anomic rollercoaster with the modern airport as its hub.

How eerily fitting then that the computerized counting of our rings around this track, the rewarding of paid rides with free ones, becomes one expression of our individual hunger for meaning.

The writer is professor of law at the University of California at Berkeley. He contributed this to The New York Times.

Laughter Is Out of Order

Regarding "A President Who Can Laugh Makes His Capital Healthier" (April 1) by David S. Broder:

Yes, it is good to laugh at ourselves, but I think President Reagan's easy smile, easy good humor and jolly laughs at himself and Nancy are a calculated and cunning political weapon. He thinks that if we laugh with him we will excuse and forget his serious errors.

Not a War Between Arabs

I shall not comment on the opinion expressed in the column about Middle East peace by George F. Will ("One Way Not to Bring Mideast Peace," April 18), for it deals mainly with Israel's interest in peace negotiations.

But Rabbi Neusser misses the point of Israel's attraction for young American Jews, including intellectuals. We contemplate "aliyah" (emigration to Israel) not out of fear or dissatisfaction with American life, but out of a desire to fulfill a dream long denied to our ancestors.

In Defense of Israel

Rabbi Jacob Neusser's argument (Meanwhile, March 10 and 11) that American Jews are better left in America because they are safer and more intellectually stimulated there is shaky on two accounts and operates from an altogether faulty set of criteria.

Despite growing anti-Semitism, I feel comfortable asserting my Jewish identity in America. And I have no trouble reconciling traditional religious commitment with being 100 percent American.

Rabbi Neusser's criticisms of Israel's fledgling intellectual and creative communities are anachronistic in an age of telecommunications and open-ended academic exchange. More, those who wish to live Judaism — not only study it

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

— recognize Israel as the final testing ground, and not Brown University or Providence, Rhode Island, as excellent as their facilities are.

SHAI A. FRANKLIN, Publisher, Brown Middle East Journal, Brown University, Providence, Rhode Island.

A Marine Speaks Out

I feel that your report "Moscow Marine Unit's Discipline Is Questioned" (April 6) is a slap in the face to all

Good Songs, Short Sermon

Regarding the opinion column "A Holy Show of Superstition and Prejudice" (April 14) by Edwin M. Yoder Jr.:

What with the pope's constant world travels and doctrinal rows with his underlings, Anglican prelates spitting over the ordination of women and Oral Roberts getting himself boxed in over an appeal for funds, we are reeling under a clerical onslaught. But I think Mr. Yoder might have been unfair in his slashing attack on the television evangelists alone.

Having been bowed out of my tree for nearly 40 years in a mainline church, I tuned into Oral Roberts one Sunday and was taken aback to hear great gospel music being belted out by a crowd of good-looking, talented youngsters. The preacher gave an old-fashioned revivalist short sermon and closed with a pitch for our prayers to help him start building his university in Oklahoma. I was invited to write in for a copy of a book of his.

I never wrote in, but apparently many thousands did, and Oral Roberts built his university and funded several scholarship programs. I am not quite sure what Mr. Yoder finds wrong with this.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

EDUARDO R. RIVAS, Gunner Sergeant, United States Marine Corps, United States Consulate, Zagreb, Yugoslavia.

FRED A. KING, Antibes, France.



NOTES ON A CENTURY How the Chicago Tribune Gave the Herald the Byrd

This column is excerpted from "The Paris Edition," by Waverley Root, which will be published in June by North Point Press, Albany, California. Root, who died in 1982, wrote for both the Paris edition of the Chicago Tribune and for the International Herald Tribune. A veteran foreign correspondent, his books on French cuisine are internationally famous.

learn that the first person to reach the plane as it stopped was a reporter from the Paris Herald. The story told what he had asked Byrd and what Byrd had replied. It was expertly handled and there was only one thing wrong with it: At almost the same moment that the Herald's presses were spewing out its copies, Byrd and his crew were struggling through the waves to the beach at Ver-sur-Mer in Normandy, off which they had ditched their plane.

In the Herald city room most of the staff had not yet had time to start home when a copy boy brought up a few mint copies from the press room. Someone rushed to the intercom and bawled, "Stop the presses!" The staff clattered down the stairs to prevent any papers from leaving the building, but they were too late. The trucks carrying papers for the Paris newspaper kiosks had disappeared. For the next five hours, everyone even remotely in the employ of the Herald was in the streets, buying back all copies of the paper. The news dealers may have been baffled by this windfall but it didn't displease them, especially as they re-

ceived a little later a more conservative edition of the paper for their customers. I heard about the Herald's monumental blooper early the next day and did a little sleuthing around the kiosks myself, but couldn't find a single copy carrying the exclusive. However, our English rival, the Continental Daily Mail, did secure one. The following day it reproduced the Herald's story with a single deadpan sentence as introduction: "The following story was printed yesterday by an American daily of Paris."

Commander Richard Evelyn Byrd tried to fly the Atlantic on June 29, 1927, an event in the history not only of aviation but also of the ruthless competition between the Paris Herald and the Paris Tribune.

The Herald story was actually the result of foresight and good technique. In the interest of speed, the paper had prepared two front pages. The banner of one read NO NEWS FROM BYRD. The other was BYRD LANDS IN PARIS. When the deadline arrived, the printers had trundled the wrong page off to the press.

And the day after that, the Tribune announced, "The following story was printed yesterday by the Continental Daily Mail," and republished the whole, including the Mail's laconic introduction.

We added one more line at the end: "The American daily of Paris which printed the above story was not the Chicago Tribune."

We were tense in the office that night. Byrd was somewhere over the ocean, but he had not been sighted. Press time was approaching and so was the time when his plane would run out of fuel — and there was no news of him at all. The Tribune went to press that night with no word about Byrd, but the Herald had some: BYRD LANDS IN PARIS, a banner headline screamed from its front page above a detailed account of the landing at Le Bourget airfield.

(The interview, in the technique often used in those days, had been written to serve as a measuring rod, the greater part of it turned out in advance with background information on the plane and its crew, a cable from New York describing his takeoff and the

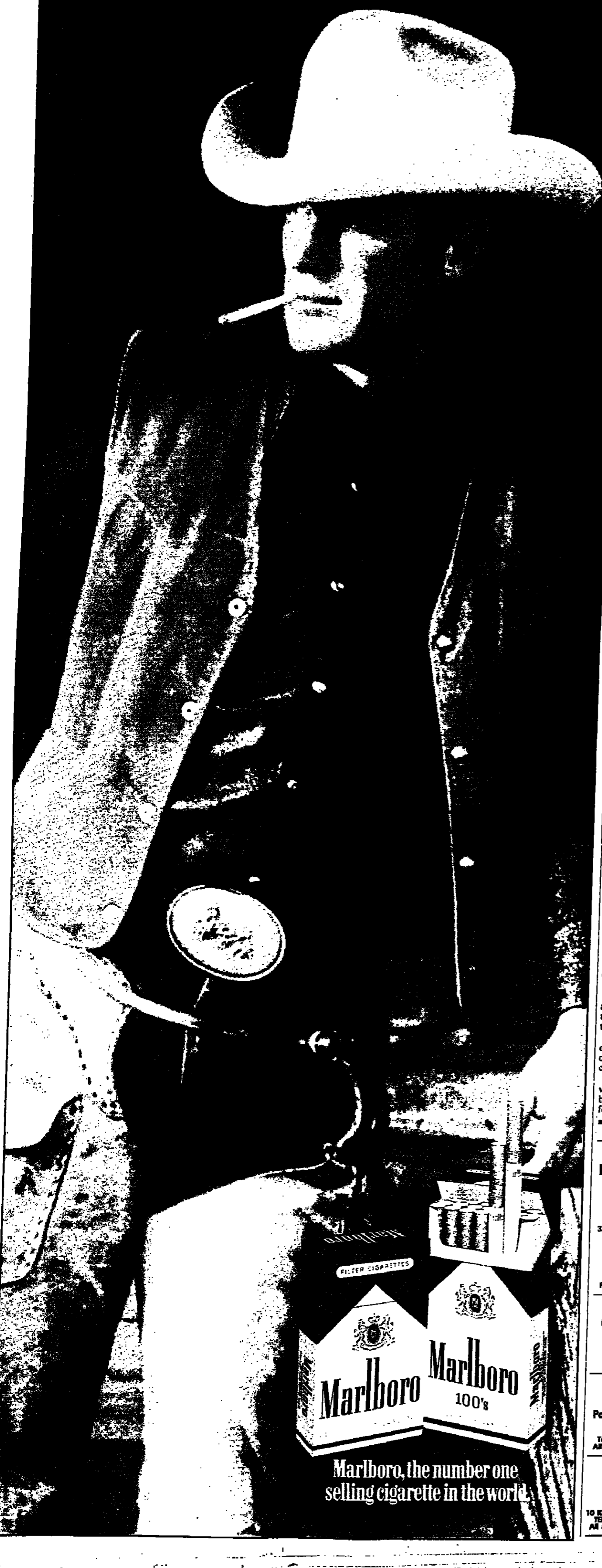
Byrd crew gas over order

This is the thirteenth in a series of messages about the IHT which will appear throughout the Centennial year.

Advertisement for Air France featuring a large image of a pilot in a cockpit and the slogan 'HIGH STANDARDS' and 'WERE AIMING EVEN HIGHER'.

Advertisement for The New York Herald, European Edition, featuring a grid of news headlines such as 'BYRD DUE TO REACH LE BOURGET ABOUT MIDNIGHT' and 'Giant Plane "America" Winging Over Sea on Scientific Hop: Radio Flashes Give Position'.

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In Indonesia, Rumbblings of Discontent

By Keith B. Richburg
Washington Post Service

JAKARTA — A taxi driver turning past a row of new deluxe skyscrapers here remembers a time when he made far less money, but each rupiah went further because prices were lower. The problem, he says, is Golkar korupsi, or corruption in the ruling political party.

An Education Ministry employee said she earns 120,000 rupiahs a month, about \$75 after last fall's currency devaluation. She teaches English classes at night. "You have to have another job just to survive," she said.

A former armed forces commander and hero of Indonesia's independence struggle, now an outspoken dissident, says rural development has brought new roads and high-cost projects, but that the average farmer is no better off now than 20 years ago. "People are saying it was better in the past," he said.

After 20 years of impressive economic growth and development spurred by the rapid rise in oil prices, Indonesia, the world's fifth most populous country and a major oil producer, is feeling the pinch. As a consequence, it is also hearing murmurs of political discontent.

In the campaigning for Thursday's National Assembly election, an "opposition" party, the Indonesian Democratic Party, has provided the only real surprise by drawing apparently spontaneous support from young people.

In a relatively stable country that has known brief outbursts of violence, such as the massacre of Communists in 1965 and anti-Japanese riots in 1974, many academics, diplomats, journalists and even ruling party officials are openly discussing the prospects for another such explosion.

"We are entering a very difficult time — the external shocks like the

decline in the price of oil, the slowdown in the economy, and also the appreciation of the yen in relation to the U.S. dollar," said Anwar Nasution, a leading economist here. "These economic difficulties sooner or later create social and political difficulties. But if you ask me when, I don't know."

Said one Western diplomat: "Something isn't right. Too much has been suppressed for too long."

The state of the economy was also said to have been discussed by disgruntled young officers who attended an armed forces seminar in Bandung, southeast of Jakarta, last August.

According to one political dis-

sent who is said to have heard results of that meeting, some of the officers voiced concerns about monopoly practices and official corruption. The officers, the dissident said, wanted to see the pace of political democratization stepped up to check popular discontent during expected hard times ahead.

Such talk in Indonesia seems paradoxical, because it was on-

Indonesia is better off than many other oil-rich countries. Its other export commodities have improved, notably timber sales because of increased housing starts in the United States.

But the slump in oil prices has meant a reduction of some development projects, a sharp cutback in government spending, and new uncertainty over a foreign debt that consumes 35 percent of export earnings.

The fall in oil prices has also sparked a cry for a curtailment of state-controlled or state-supported monopolies, many of them held by close relatives of Mr. Suharto. The monopolies regulate imports of everything from steel to plastics to cotton.

The government responded to the mounting problems last September by devaluing the rupiah by 31 percent, according to foreign economic analysts. But besides handing urban residents an effective 31 percent pay cut, most economists agreed that the devaluation has had little effect in stemming the economic downturn.

These economic difficulties sooner or later create social and political difficulties. But if you ask me when, I don't know.

— Anwar Nasution, an economist

Soviet Musician Awaits Permission to Emigrate

By Henry Kamm
New York Times Service

MOSCOW — Vladimir O. Feltsman played his first recital here since 1978 to jubilant applause Tuesday. But the pianist hopes it was his Soviet farewell appearance. After his last Moscow concert, Mr. Feltsman, a winner of the Marguerite Long competition in Paris, applied to emigrate. His application was rejected.

His next scheduled concert here, in 1979, was canceled on two hours' notice. Since then he has been under a partial ban, allowed to give concerts in provincial towns, but not in Moscow and Leningrad, the two principal musical centers. His recordings have dropped from sight.

At a private recital, in the residence of the American ambassador last year, vandals damaged several strings of the piano shortly before Mr. Feltsman was to play.

But Tuesday night, Mr. Feltsman, who is 35, played in Tchaikovsky Hall, one of Moscow's principal auditoriums, and nothing marred his triumph. The applause after the first half of the all-Schumann program was long. Many had brought bouquets, and they rushed up the aisle to place them at his feet.

No one left the hall until he played a Debussy encore, and only after a second encore and many more bows did the public, including foreign residents, let him go.

Mr. Feltsman can only speculate about the telephone call two weeks ago from the manager of the concert hall, asking whether he was free to perform on April 21. But he said he suspected there was a connection with the scheduled arrival in the Soviet Union on April 13 of Secretary of State George P. Shultz.

Earlier, in an interview at the apartment Mr. Feltsman shares with his wife, Anna, a 4-year-old son and a baby grand piano, he said that the significance of the forthcoming recital was clear.

"I don't want to create any misunderstanding about its meaning," he said in English. "I was invited to play. Marvelous. I thought about it for two days before accepting. I see a start toward separating musical issues from emigration. If that is true, that is wonderful. But I will not change my mind. I want to leave."

Mr. Feltsman said he had said so to Mr. Shultz when they met at a recent Passover Seder at the U.S. ambassador's residence. "I never doubted that," he recalled the Secretary's smiling response.

"I would like to play this concert in honor of my foreign friends and colleagues who have supported me for these eight years," he said. "I hope it will be a kind of moral support for my fellow Jews, my fellow refugees, who have struggled for many years for the right of a free choice where they want to live."



Vladimir O. Feltsman at his Moscow apartment.

Mexico Issues Ban On Sale of Blood

By New York Times Service

MEXICO CITY — The Mexican government has announced that it will prohibit all commercial dealings in blood and blood by-products, saying the rapid spread of AIDS among the Mexican population has made the measure "urgent and imperative."

The secretary of health and welfare, Guillermo Soberón, said Tuesday that the number of AIDS cases in Mexico "is few in relation to other countries."

However, he said that "the character of the disease obliges us to take measures of a preventive nature."

There were 407 "clinically proven" cases of acquired immune deficiency syndrome reported in Mexico as of April 1.

The measure will affect 110 private blood banks. The selling of blood has been a source of income for some poor Mexicans.

Composer Is Offered an Exit Visa

By New York Times Service

MOSCOW — The last surviving pupil of Alban Berg — and perhaps also the last of Anton von Webern — has long been prevented by the Soviet Union from visiting Vienna to pass on his firsthand knowledge of the two masters of 20th-century music, according to the pupil, who is a composer, and to Austrian diplomats.

But in an interview this week in his apartment on the northern edge of Moscow, the musician, Filipp M. Gershkovich, said that for the first time in eight years, he and his wife, Leon, have been summoned to pick up application forms for an exit permit.

"It means you have permission to ask for permission," Mr. Gershkovich said. But he and his wife, an Estonian, said the years of futile efforts had left them pessimistic and fatigued.

Mr. Gershkovich, who is 80, has applied to emigrate several times since 1979. He has lived in virtual

seclusion since World War II swept him here from his native Rumania 46 years ago.

Mr. Berg's publisher, Universal Edition, and the Alban Berg Foundation in Vienna want Mr. Gershkovich to help prepare a new edition of Mr. Berg's works. Mr. Gershkovich worked on Universal's first such edition in the 1930s.

The foundation wrote that it also wanted Mr. Gershkovich to come to Vienna for six months of "extensive talks so that this source will remain available for posterity in reliable form."

Soviet authorities turned down Mr. Gershkovich's application, asserting that an invitation from an individual, not an institution, was required. Gottfried von Einem, the noted Austrian composer, submitted a formal invitation.

The appeal was repeated last November by Herbert Moritz, then Austria's minister of education, the arts and sport, in a letter to his

Soviet counterpart, Vasilii G. Zakharov. It was raised more recently by the Austrian delegation to the follow-up Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe.

Mr. Gershkovich arrived in Vienna from his native town of Iasi, Rumania, in 1927. He had graduated from a conservatory at the age of 20. He studied composition with Mr. Berg until 1930, went to work for Universal and studied with Mr. Webern from 1934 until three days after World War II broke out in 1939.

"When I went to say goodbye to Webern on my last day, he was in his garden," Mr. Gershkovich reminisced. "Let's go upstairs, I must give you another lesson," he said and he did."

The musician recalled seeing Mr. Berg on the last day of his life, in 1935. "They had given him a blood transfusion, and he joked, 'My God, maybe they have turned me into an operetta composer,'" Mr. Gershkovich said.

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'Ox Walk' Filibuster Stirs Japan Chamber

By John Burgess
Washington Post Service

TOKYO — Normally the most dull and predictable of institutions, the Japanese parliament on Tuesday night erupted in shoves and body-blocks as the opposition gave its all trying to stop adoption of a national sales tax.

Early Wednesday morning, a narrow vote gave way to paralysis. A "yo-ho," or "ox walk," was under way, a long-unused delaying tactic in which opposition lawmakers somehow took 20 minutes each to cross about 30 feet (9 meters) of carpet and steps to the ballot box.

The show was so unusual that national television broke into regular programming to broadcast parts of it. Finally, something exciting was happening at the Diet, as parliament is known.

The Japanese crave harmony in most parts of their lives, including politics. Since coming to office in 1982, Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone has managed to preserve it while leading the nation through such contentious issues as higher military spending, a bitter trade dispute with the United States and a split-up of the huge national railway system.

But a plan he announced last year to tack a 5 percent tax onto many commercial transactions has brought harmony to the breaking point and, many people here believe, put a limit on how long Mr. Nakasone can hang on in office.

Business in the Diet is normally a study in the Japanese penchant for arranging things behind the scenes before they are brought up for formal action.

The mechanics of democracy are there. The Diet has procedures for reconciling differing versions of a bill passed by the upper and lower houses. However, the last time

there was such a difference was in the 1950s.

The fates of bills are normally decided before they reach the Diet. That takes place at the nearby headquarters of the Liberal Democratic Party, which has been in power for all 32 years of its existence. The party runs a system of committees and hearings in parallel to the Diet's.

This is not to say that opposition voices count for nothing. For the governing party to act alone would be to risk a political crisis and public censure for arrogance and abuse of democracy. People want harmony.

Since the new year, the opposition parties have been betting everything on stopping the sales tax. Mr. Nakasone says the nation needs it for financial modernization, but he has increasingly few supporters, even in his own party.

Their efforts began with boycotts of Diet business in January. Though the governing party always had the votes to proceed with the business alone, it was wary of charges of "arrogance" if it ignored the opposition. It became even more reluctant when its own constituents, one by one, began lining up against the tax.

So it waited and negotiated. The deadline for adopting the new national budget for the year beginning April 1, a prerequisite for enacting the tax, came and went. So a 50-day budget was enacted.

Last week, Mr. Nakasone and other party leaders forced the budget through the budget committee with a vote by a show of hands.

Tuesday night, with negotiations for a compromise exhausted, the Liberal Democrats began action on the budget on the floor of the lower house. The opposition was lying in wait. It had shipped in boxes of bananas for its members to gain



Yasuhiro Nakasone

energy through the all-night session that seemed certain.

The Liberal Democrats put forward a resolution to limit debate. Liberal Democratic members quickly voted in favor. The opposition struck back with an "ox walk," its first since May 1977.

Suddenly the speaker suspended the vote. Opposition lawmakers rushed forward, forming a noisy human chain around the podium. Officials were unable to recover the ballots. The vote was thrown out and, at 1 A.M. Wednesday, the process started all over.

Yoshiaki Kuroki of the centrist Clean Government Party led the "ox walk" this time.

He tried to maintain a dignified nonchalance through it all, ignoring the many catcalls from Liberal Democratic members: "No smiling!" "You can go slower!"

When he finally handed in his green tag signifying a "no" vote to an official, applause broke out.

Mr. Nakasone was seated in the rear of the ornate paneled chamber. He was not watching, however. He was dozing. At the rate the opposition was going, it would take about six hours to complete its voting.

In Albania, an Uncomplicated Life Under State's Lid

Lee Stokes, the Athens bureau chief of United Press International, recently spent six days in Albania. He is one of the few Western journalists to go there since the death of Enver Hoxha in April 1985.

By Lee Stokes
United Press International

TIRANA, Albania — There are about 200,000 people living in Tirana, but the morning rush hour in the Albanian capital is usually a commuter's delight.

Pedestrians walk briskly along wide tree-lined boulevards, swept clean every day by squads of women wearing white scarves and baggy pants, as a comfortable clutter of Albanian-made bicycles, aging Chinese motor scooters and an occasional creaking Hungarian bus passes by.

There are no privately owned cars, so traffic is limited to a handful of old Volvos and Mercedes limousines or Eastern European sedans used by top government officials and foreign guests.

After four decades of isolation from the rest of the world, Albania's 2.9 million people live an uncomplicated but closely regulated life. That is unlikely to change soon, even as the country's Stalinist leaders slowly move to open the doors to the outside.

No one gets rich in Albania, even though no one pays taxes. United Nations statistics list Albania as having the lowest annual per capita income in Europe — \$850.

The top end of the government-created monthly pay scale is 1,200 lek (\$133), a salary earned by senior party officials, factory managers, professors or judges. At the other end is 600 lek, taken home by unskilled farm laborers.

Shortages and the lack of variety are part of the legacy of Enver Hoxha, the revolutionary who seized power in 1945 and closed Albania's borders.

The Communist Party chief, Ramiz Alia, who succeeded Hoxha, is slowly opening Albania to the outside, but the shortages are expected to continue for some time.

One morning, a long line of soldiers, children and housewives carrying babies formed outside a central store to buy small packets of laundry detergent. Other items in demand, especially from foreign visitors, include chewing gum, candy, pens, plastic lighters, disposable razors, shoe polish and medicines.

Iriti, a 29-year-old Tirana factory worker, wakes up at 4 A.M. every day to stand in line outside a dairy to buy a single bottle of milk that is shared with her two children and her elderly mother.

"If I go later, there may not be any left," explained Iriti, who works a six-day week.

"Albanian women today have the same opportunities as men, al-



The main square of central Tirana at noon is almost bereft of traffic. Private ownership of automobiles is banned.

though they tend to do lighter work — for example, they don't work in the mines," said a female government official. "But all women work and have their own salaries."

That equality extends to military service. All men, women and children receive military training. After their military service, women have to attend annual weapons training courses until age 35. Men remain in the reserves until age 50.

Soldiers clad in green coats and wool hats emblazoned with red stars are seen everywhere in Albania, which spends one-fifth of its resources on defense. The country has an army of 50,000 troops.

The internal security forces, particularly the secret police agency Sigurimi, have been largely responsible for maintaining Albania's isolation.

The security forces also help enforce a strict moral code. Prenatal sex is taboo, long fingernails are frowned upon and an Albanian found guilty of adultery can be sent to a labor camp.

"The Communists replaced the old-fashioned sexual ethics of Islam and the Orthodox and Roman Catholic churches with their own morality," said a Western diplomat who has been living in Albania for seven years. "Girls and boys can go out together, but other than an evening at the Tirana opera house or attending a concert of classical music, there is little else to do."

But there are films and plays to see. Foreign films, including a very few American movies with an anti-war tone and Soviet movies with historical themes or about fairy tales, are sometimes shown.

Because the state encourages births, it also provides excellent television and videotape recorder. Black-and-white television sets, refrigerators and other appliances are available to average Albanians, too, but at a cost of a year's pay and only through a government-controlled distribution system. Unlike other Communist countries, there

government, or accidents and other disasters. Foreign news is always reported with a government-approved interpretation or analysis.

Ordinary Albanians prefer to eat at home. When they dine out, they frequent cafes, usually filled with customers eating potato cakes, spinach pies and schnitzel and quaffing beer, cognac or wine.

Vegetables are available daily, but the variety depends on what arrived from the countryside on that day. Fishmongers, butchers and poultry stores stay closed until a shipment is brought in.

Compounding the problem is a government ban on Albanians receiving packages or money from abroad.

Life is a little harder outside the capital.

At worker apartments in the coastal city of Saranda, shabbily dressed residents stared from the windows of drab brick buildings. One woman chopped wood outdoors for her stove, and another did her laundry at an outside tap in the midst of a torrential downpour. Children waited in line to fill plastic containers with water.

Many rural Albanians travel the narrow asphalt or dirt roads in horse-drawn carts or on donkeys and mules that compete with old Chinese or Soviet trucks trailing black clouds of exhaust fumes.

— A Western diplomat

'The Communists replaced the old-fashioned sexual ethics of Islam and the Orthodox and Roman Catholic churches with their own morality.'

Edith Green, Ex-U.S. Legislator, Dies

TUALATIN, Oregon — Former Representative Edith S. Green, 77, Democrat of Oregon, a school teacher whose Capitol Hill career spanned 20 years of championing education and equal rights, has died.

Mrs. Green died Tuesday of pancreatic cancer. She was elected to Congress from Oregon's 3d District in 1954 and spent 10 terms in the House of Representatives before retiring in 1975.

In 1955, as a member of the House Committee on Education

and Labor, she introduced the first bill to require that men and women receive the same wages for the same tasks. The notion became law eight years later.

Hugh Bramann, 77, Mr. Green Jeans

NEW YORK (AP) — Hugh Bramann, 77, for three decades the affable farmer Mr. Green Jeans who wore green overalls, a plaid shirt and a straw hat in his visits to "Captain Kangaroo" on U.S. television, has died.

Mr. Bramann died Sunday of

cancer in East Stroudsburg, Pennsylvania, said Bob Keeshan, who played the portly captain on the popular children's show that went off the air two years ago.

Reagan, Pope Plan U.S. Talks

WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan is likely to meet with Pope John Paul II when the pontiff visits the United States in September, a White House spokesman said Wednesday. Ben Jarrett said no meeting place had yet been picked for the talks.

The "Cité des Sciences et de l'Industrie" is the most recent attraction of the 55 hectare La Villette multicultural complex on the outskirts of Paris. Conceived for the general public, this 21st century science centre will contribute to a better understanding of modern science and technology.

Covering over 1.3 million m², the "City" features a magnificent building with vast exhibition areas, a multimedia library, an international conference centre and many other public facilities. And a spectacular 36.5 m diameter Géode with a unique hemispherical theatre. The architectural excellence of this impressive high-tech project is complemented by the functional distinction of Philips advanced technology.

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ARCHITECT: ADRIEN FAINSILBER

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ARCHITECT: DAVID LIEW (ARCHITECT BANDARAN SON)

Philips technology also complements the architecturally outstanding Muslim headquarters at Kota Kinabalu in Sabah, Malaysia. Considered the most sophisticated building of its type in the region, the new Majlis Ugama Islam Sabah (MUIS) headquarters comprises four office blocks, an art gallery, a shopping mall and a vast multipurpose main hall for sports, cinema, theatre and other cultural activities.

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Americans Still in Libya, Where It's 'Safe'

By Jane Perlez
New York Times Service

TRIPOLI, Libya — An American oil executive, sitting in an office decorated with a portrait of Colonel Moammar Gadhafi, said he enjoyed doing business in Libya and had no qualms about violating President Ronald Reagan's order banning Americans from working here.

"The Libyans want us and this is still a good place to do business," the Texan said. "They cooperate with you, there's not a lot of corruption and we don't hardly have to lock our doors."

He has never contemplated leaving, he said, because despite the assertions by Mr. Reagan that Libya is involved in international terrorism, "this is the safest country I've ever been in."

The number of Americans defying the February 1986 presidential order was not known by the Belgian Embassy, which looks after U.S. interests in Libya. Americans in Libya like to maintain a separateness from their government, a Belgian diplomat said.

Four Americans said in interviews that there were 100 to 300 Americans working in Libya. They said most of them worked on oil rigs in the desert, with perhaps 25 to 40 working in the capital. The four asked not to be identified, citing fear of potential penalties by the United States government.

One of the Americans, who has worked in the oil industry in Libya for more than 20 years, said that in the last few months more Ameri-

cans had been coming back to Libya because of the depressed oil industry in the United States and the money to be made in Libya.

After accusing Libya of complicity in terrorist attacks at the Rome and Vienna airports in December 1985, Mr. Reagan ordered all American residents in Libya out of the country by Feb. 1, 1986, on the ground that they were "potential hostages." At the time, Americans in Libya were estimated to number from 600 to 1,500. The Americans

"The Libyans want us and this is still a good place to do business."

— A U.S. oil executive

who have remained in Libya risk a possible 10-year prison sentence when they return to the United States.

Mr. Reagan also ordered American oil companies to leave Libya by June 1986.

The four Americans said they had been able to circumvent Mr. Reagan's order through a courtesy offered by the Libyan government. When leaving and entering Libyan airports, they said, their passports were not stamped by the Libyan immigration authorities.

There has been heightened concern in the American community in Libya, however, since reports that an American employee of the Libyan-run Oasis Oil Corp. was arrested in March at the Atlanta airport

on his way back to Tripoli. An American in Tripoli said that the Oasis employee had been released after a night in jail.

A second Oasis employee had his passport confiscated at the Dallas airport this month, the American said.

What the American oil producers who were operating in Libya before June 1986 have done with their Libyan holdings is closely guarded information. West European diplomats could

not say how or whether the companies, Occidental Petroleum Corp., Amerada Hess Corp., Marathon Oil Co., Conoco Inc. and Grace Petroleum Corp., had transferred their operations to the Libyans.

However, the Texan said that the Libyan government had not asked the companies to leave or to relinquish ownership.

In Washington, a State Department official said the major oil companies had complied with the order to end operations in Libya.

The official said that the companies had turned over their operations to the Libyan national oil company, but had not technically abandoned their equity rights in the ventures.

The official said that this arrangement had been approved by the Reagan administration to prevent Libya from reaping a windfall through nationalization. The Libyan government has agreed informally not to sue the companies for breach of contract, leaving open the possibility they could eventually resume operations.

The Texan, who manages an oil-company company registered in a country offshore from the United States, said he was baffled by the Reagan policy. He said he was not convinced by the president's evidence concerning Libyan support of terrorism.

"The embargo has not hurt Libya," he said, "but it has hurt the oil-company equipment people in the United States. It has inconvenienced the Libyans, but they can get almost everything from an alternative source."

He said Canada had been the main beneficiary of the U.S. policy, with Canadian technicians who faced a slump in Alberta being hired by the Libyan oil companies to fill the vacancies.

All four Americans said they had been treated with courtesy in Libya. One said that a Libyan policeman ripped up a speeding ticket when he discovered that the driver was an American.

But life after work is "ascetic," said the Texan. He said alcohol was taken in "flash," or harsh, homemade spirits, the only stuff drink available in Libya, a Moslem country that bans alcohol.

POLAND: ARMS: Hopes High as Talks Resume Today in Geneva

Diplomat Accused

(Continued from Page 1)

Mueller being interrogated. Journalists were offered copies of spying instructions said to have been seized by the police.

The incident, which Mr. Urban described as a setback in U.S.-Polish relations, came as the Reagan administration focused attention on alleged espionage by Soviet agents at the U.S. Embassy in Moscow.

It also coincided with the Polish government's reaction to revelations by a high-level defector, Ryszard Kuklinski, who it says supplied the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency with an inside account of Poland's preparations for martial law in 1981.

In his prepared statement, Mr. Urban connected the espionage accusation to both incidents, accusing Washington of "spy mania."

The United States maintains in the socialist countries, including Poland, numerous intelligence teams and it recruits new Kuldinskis," he said. "The Polish counter-intelligence service had long before established the full list of members of the intelligence unit at the U.S. Embassy in Warsaw."

U.S. officials in Warsaw said they would not comment on Mr. Urban's assertions.

But a spokesman said the U.S. chargé d'affaires, John Davis, had delivered a protest note to the Foreign Ministry, saying the police had detained Mr. Mueller for more than six hours in violation of his diplomatic immunity.

(Continued from Page 1)

Senate Democratic leader, Robert C. Byrd, of West Virginia.

His caution was echoed by the Senate Republican leader, Robert J. Dole, of Kansas, who said, "A nuclear-free Europe sounds great until you really analyze it. The fact is, we need some nuclear weapons in Europe."

But balking congressmen were under pressure to stifle their doubts.

The arms control director, Kenneth L. Adelman, urged Congress to support Mr. Reagan in the arms talks and not try to set policy.

"If the Congress is going to proceed to tie the president's hand instead of strengthening his hand, it's going to hurt us in negotiations," he said.

The Soviet negotiator, Alexei A. Obukhov, arrived in Geneva with a draft treaty to eliminate all intermediate-range nuclear missiles from Europe and a promise to remove shorter-range Soviet missiles as well.

Intermediate range means 600 to 3,000 miles (1,000 to 5,000 kilometers). Of this type, the Soviet Union has at least 441 SS-20 missiles, each with three warheads, of which 270 missiles are deployed against Western Europe. In addition, it is believed to be retiring its 112 older SS-4 missiles with one warhead each.

NATO has 108 Pershing-2 missiles and 208 cruise missiles in the intermediate category, part of an eventual deployment of 572 missiles planned for the end of 1988.

Shorter range in the context of the Geneva talks means 300 to 600 miles. In this category, the Soviet Union has about 80 SS-12/22 and 50 SS-23 missile launchers based in East Germany and Czechoslovakia and capable of hitting targets in much of Western Europe.

The United States has no directly comparable weapons. West Germany has 72 Pershing-1a missiles; however, their nuclear warheads are controlled by the United States. These 72 missiles are not counted in the U.S. position at Geneva.

The United States presented its draft treaty March 4, just before the Geneva talks recessed. Along the lines traced at last year's summit meeting in Iceland, the U.S. document is believed to call for the elimination of all but 100 intermediate-range warheads on either side, which would have to be deployed out of range of Western Europe.

But on the question of shorter-range missiles, the United States apparently is proposing that the Soviets put a cap on certain weapons in this category, allowing NATO to build up to the same level, rather than eliminating them altogether.

But policies are still being formulated, and Mr. Adelman said, "I am not ruling out the possibility of zero."

While the Soviets are talking about having a treaty ready for signing before the end of this year, Western experts warn that many technical aspects remain to be worked out, primarily concerning the timing of missile withdrawal and procedures for verifying that the weapons have been dismantled.

The allies were clearly nervous about the impending deal. Britain and France reportedly discussed cooperating on an air-launched cruise missile to beef up their nuclear arsenals.

General Bernard W. Rogers, the outgoing supreme commander of allied forces in Europe, warned in a magazine interview that "if we end up getting rid of all nuclear weapons and we haven't achieved equity

with their conventional forces, we'll wake up one day and find ourselves dancing to the Soviet tune."

Like a daring chess player sacrificing bishops and knights in the hope of capturing his opponent's queen, Mr. Gorbachev has proposed the elimination of one group of weapons after another, even in categories where the Soviet Union enjoys superiority.

Most recently he has proposed getting rid of short-range nuclear weapons, right down to the tactical level, and he has also expressed willingness to get rid of shorter-range weapons in the eastern part of the Soviet Union as well as Europe.

The queen in this superpower game of strategic bluff, many defense analysts believe, is the eventual denuclearization of Europe.

This is something that European governments do not want to contemplate. Nuclear weapons are cheap and have served the purpose, crudely described in a quotation attributed to Lord Ismay, a former NATO secretary-general, of "keeping the Soviets out, the Americans in and the Germans down."

"You don't tear up your insurance policy just because your house has not been burgled for 40 years," a NATO official said.

The fear is that denuclearization not only would make European countries vulnerable to superior Soviet conventional forces, but also would eliminate the atom's awesome power to deter war altogether.

"Those weapons do not endanger the peace," Senator Dole said. "They keep it."

Removing intermediate- and shorter-range missiles is not an issue that directly affects U.S. security, according to Representative Dick Cheney, Republican of Wyoming, who also visited the Soviet Union last week.

And the question of eliminating them, he said, is "more of an internal problem than it is a problem between the United States and the Soviets at this point."

ALLIES: An Offer Hard to Refuse

(Continued from Page 1)

celor Helmut Kohl, whose voice is likely to be decisive in the European response to the proposals.

While Mr. Shultz did not put it in such terms, allies officials perceived Mr. Shultz as saying to the West Germans that they would have to agree to accept shorter-range missile deployments if they did not want the United States to accept a deal that eliminates such missiles.

Mr. Kohl was reportedly mediating between his defense minister, Manfred Wörner, who believes that NATO should insist on maintaining some medium- and shorter-range missiles, even at the risk of losing the arms agreement, and Foreign Minister Hans Dietrich Genscher, who leans toward acceptance of the Soviet plan.

West Germany would be the only NATO nation vulnerable to a sustained low-level nuclear attack if missiles with a range of more than 300 miles were eliminated.

Officials in Prime Minister Jacques Chirac's government oppose any actions that weaken public support for nuclear deterrence which they maintain is essential to

balance the Warsaw Pact's superiority in conventional forces.

But President François Mitterrand has made it clear in government meetings that he will not allow France to be the country that rejects this arms control agreement.

"How can we maintain our credibility if we turn down every arms control idea that comes along," one French official said, "if we treat Gorbachev's proposals as if they were Brezhnev's proposals?"

Besides, this talk of weakening alliance strategy and of denuclearizing Europe is greatly exaggerated, Gorbachev can try to denuclearize Europe but he will never get France to include its nuclear force in this kind of deal.

Britain has maintained the lowest profile of all of the major allies and is likely to do so as long as June elections are a possibility for Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's government.

Mrs. Thatcher will not want to be seen to be opposing President Reagan, particularly on an arms control issue that could stir public opposition during the election campaign even if she has misgivings about the proposals.

VOTERS: Mood of Despair in U.S.

(Continued from Page 1)

strong as in the immediate post-Watergate period.

All this adds up to a clear shift since the last Post grass-roots survey of voters before the November 1986 congressional elections. Now, voters say the qualities they are seeking most in the next president are personal honesty and integrity.

They also say they want a president who is younger, exhibits a knowledge and awareness of current events and is experienced in government and politics.

While it is still far too early to make firm assertions about how these feelings will affect the 1988 presidential election, two aspects of the interviews were intriguing:

Nearly every Reagan Republican voter interviewed looked favorably on the presidential candidacy of their young Democratic senator, Albert Gore Jr. That enthusiasm goes beyond pride in a local son. It is a reflection, as well, of the yearning for new, younger faces in national politics.

At the same time, a striking number of voters said they thought it would be better for the country to have a Democratic president when the Democrats control Congress.

That appears to be another shift in earlier surveys, many voters expressed a preference to keep control of government divided between Democrats in Congress and a Republican in the White House as a check on power.

The contrast between attitudes today and those expressed in the last presidential election year, 1984, could hardly be greater. Then, voters had an ebullient sense of good times and spoke with optimism of the future. By last fall, nagging fears about the economy were evident and helped Democrats regain control of the Senate.

Those generalized distant worries have hardened into specific fears. Trade imbalances, loss of jobs and the threat of foreign competition, especially from Japan, are cited as major problems. These concerns fuel talk, largely absent just a few months ago, of an America in decline.

These feelings extend across all types and ages of voters.

During dogwood festival weekend, for instance, brisk crowds filled the East Towne Mall. Among

the throng of seemingly affluent shoppers was a retired grandfather.

America had been on an upswing, said Quentin Seals, 65. It seemed that Ronald Reagan had restored national pride. Now, Mr. Seals' optimism has been shaken.

"You can't help but worry about what's ahead for them," he said, referring to his grandchildren.

"You get a tear in your heart when you think about it. I just have this dread we're headed for a depression. Or with this AIDS thing, I just don't know where we're headed."

That kind of feeling is not limited to the Tennessee Valley area. Interviews for this article were timed to coincide with a national Washington Post-ABC News poll of 1,509 voters. At the same time, a similar poll was taken in Knoxville and surrounding Knox County, where three Post reporters were conducting door-to-door precinct interviews.

Results from both polls strikingly reinforced what voters were telling reporters here.

The national mood is growing more pessimistic, the Post-ABC poll shows, with 60 percent of the people saying that things are heading seriously in the wrong direction. Only 37 percent said they thought things are going in the right direction.

That is the largest negative finding about the country's direction since pollsters started asking that question five years ago.

Nationally, only 20 percent of those polled said they believe the economy is improving.

Beyond specific concerns and complaints, the dominant impression is that the Knoxville residents feel they had been sold — or had allowed themselves to create — a mythical president far different from the one they now see.

And where does all this leave the voters as the 1988 presidential campaign approaches?

Frightened.

The longer each interview ran the more prone Knoxville residents were to share their anxieties about core questions of national well-being. Can this country maintain its pre-eminence around the world? Can it preserve a rising standard of living at home? Or will it, in an analogy several voters expressed, "go the way of England?"

"I always tell my secretary - get me on Lufthansa."

This is an authentic passenger statement.



Lufthansa

هكمان الأهل

SCIENCE

What's Down Under Ancient Antarctica

By Walter Sullivan
New York Times Service

THANKS to a companion ship that lassoed giant icebergs and towed them out of the way, a research vessel has drilled through the sea floor off Antarctica and extracted detailed samples recording the continent's complex, even verdant, past.

The samples are the most recent results of the Ocean Drilling Project, an international effort to extract clues to the Earth's history from the ocean floor. Since the project was revived in 1985, scientists have drilled at many sites in the Atlantic as well as some in the Mediterranean and west of South America.

Perhaps the most interesting and unexpected recent discoveries came from the drilling near Antarctica. The new evidence shows astounding differences in the climate histories of East and West Antarctica. It confirms theories that the continent once enjoyed temperate weather. And it contradicts the belief that West Antarctica occasionally sheds its ice and rapidly raises global sea levels. Sediments under the nearby Weddell Sea show no evidence of any such ice loss over the past 4.8 million years, the scientists found.

This finding is good news for people who fear that such a sudden discharge of ice will follow warming of the climate, according to Dr. James P. Kennett of the University of Rhode Island, who led the project with Dr. Peter Barker of the University of Birmingham in Britain. Such warming, the "greenhouse effect," is predicted from increased carbon dioxide and other industrial gases in the atmosphere.

The new evidence indicates that, even though the climate was sometimes almost subtropical, the West Antarctic ice has remained intact for nearly 5 million years. There is strong evidence that global sea levels rose as much as 30 feet in such times, but Dr. Kennett said it now appeared that this was due to gradual melting of ice near both poles, rather than a sudden melting from West Antarctica. West Antarctica is an ice-covered archipelago about the size of the Philippines. It is separated from East Antarctica by one of the Earth's great mountain systems, which spans the continent.

The scientists operated from the drill ship *Joides Resolution* in the Weddell Sea for two months ending in March. Cores containing

cross sections of sea floor sediment accumulated over 50 million years or more were extracted by drilling into the bottom, sometimes beneath 3 miles of water.

A variety of clues to Antarctica's history emerged. Spores and pollen grains showed that, until about 39 million years ago, the continent was lush with beech trees and with ferns that, like those of New England, require frost-free periods.

Microscopic fossils of freshwater diatoms, algae with silica shells, were found off Kapp Norvegia in Queen Maud Land and off the Antarctic Peninsula reaching toward South America. The diatoms were apparently washed from lakes on the peninsula as recently as 20 million years ago.

Dr. Kennett said the scientists found in the sample cores that clays typical of those produced by ordinary weathering gave way with surprising abruptness to the type produced by the grinding action of ice. The main West Antarctic ice sheet began forming about 8 million years ago. There apparently were periods when the ice melted, feeding rivers that deposited sand and gravel on the continental shelf.

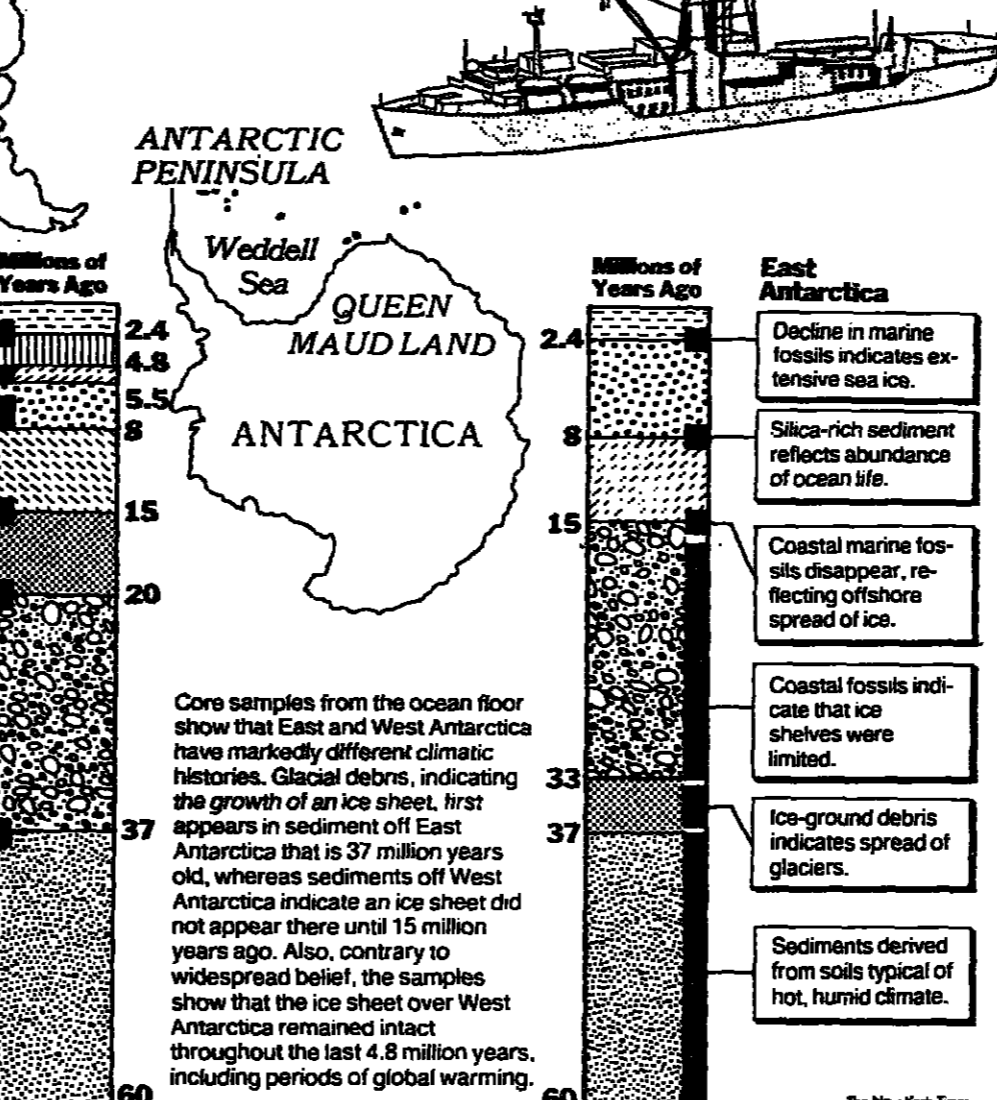
Periodically these accumulations cascaded down the sea floor slope, depositing layers of sand and gravel. Above the depth formed 4.8 million years ago these deposits vanished. This is believed to be when the ice cover of West Antarctica became permanent. The remaining upper layers are strikingly uniform.

Dr. Kennett said previous drilling into the floor of the Bellingshausen Sea, on the other side of the Antarctic Peninsula, produced a similar record of prolonged ice sheet stability.

Cores obtained off Queen Maud Land in East Antarctica tell a different story, he said. They show that an ice cover began to form there far earlier, about 37 million years ago.

But until about 15 million years ago the ice sheet was incomplete. The discovery of abundant diatoms that could live only in sunny coastal waters indicated that before that time the ice sheet did not extend over the ocean in the form of ice shelves, as it does today.

Today an upwelling of bottom waters rich in nutrients makes the oceans near Antarctica among the most biologically productive in the world; whales and sea birds migrate there to fatten. This upwell-



ing apparently began about 8 million years ago, when the sediment shows a gradual increase of silica derived from the shells of marine organisms.

Because of the iceberg-towing feats of the research ship's companion, the *Maersk Master*, the *Joides Resolution* survived the treacherous Weddell Sea, which has crushed or trapped such ships as Ernest Shackleton's *Endurance* and Otto Nordenskjöld's *Antarctic*. When radar showed an advancing iceberg the *Maersk Master* went to work, said David Huey, the expedition's engineering specialist.

The ship would sail around the iceberg and pay out a tow line. Once the berg had been completely encircled, the lassoed berg would be towed away. Kennett said one of the icebergs weighed "tens of millions of tons." The towing speed was about half a knot, but varied because deep currents, acting on the 800-foot draft of the berg, pushed it in random directions. At times, according to Mr. Huey, radar tracking showed "that the berg was towing the ship."

The drilling project, which is based at Texas A&M University, has also made surprising recent discoveries indicating that extraordinary outpourings of lava occurred as Europe and North America were drawing apart 50 million years ago.

The *Joides Resolution* drilled eight holes into the sea floor between Norway and Jan Mayen Island. One of them, on the Voring Plateau, penetrated 4,032 feet into the sea floor beneath 4,200 feet of water. Except for the top 1,033 feet of sediment, the entire structure was volcanic.

Study of the recovered cores revealed 121 separate lava flows separated by 49 layers of volcanic debris and seven sills formed by subterranean intrusions of lava. Fossils in the debris show the eruptions occurred 36 million to 58 million years ago, most of the more recent ones above water.

The gradual opening of ocean passages was also a key factor in the cooling that produced the ice covers of East and West Antarctica, said Dr. Kennett. One, the Drake Passage, lies between South America and the Antarctic Peninsula. He believes this occurred about 25 million years ago, although others place the time as recently as 15 million years ago.

The other is between Australia and Antarctica. The 1970s sampling of its floor by the drill ship *Gloimar Challenger* indicated that the two continents began separating 55 million years ago. With both passages open it became possible for ocean currents and winds to circle the continent unimpeded, forming the weather pattern that now dominates the southern region.

Ten American oceanographic institutions contribute to the Ocean Drilling Project, with the National Science Foundation of Canada, the European Science Foundation's Ocean Drilling Consortium, Japan, France and West Germany. The Soviet Union has been invited to join but the Defense Department has asked that the invitation be reconsidered.

Waning Anxiety

By Daniel Goleman
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Researchers examining new data on the brain believe they have discovered one physiological basis for the diminished anxiety that has often been documented among people in their 40s and 50s: the loss of cells in a brain center that modulates anxiety.

At the same time, other research is yielding new insights into the less worrisome side of middle age — a dangerous susceptibility to depression. Experts increasingly see midlife as a sort of second adolescence, with emotional changes as crucial for full psychological growth as those of the teen years — and potentially as turbulent. A panoply of findings, from fields as diverse as neurology and psychoanalysis, suggests that the years between early and late adulthood, roughly 40 to 60, bring a transition that can leave one at new heights of maturity, more sure of oneself than ever. And yet paradoxically, the middle-aged are at greater risk of developing depression than any other age group.

To be sure, the small physical losses, like the slowing of reflexes, and the large emotional ones, like the death of a parent, bring about an inevitable sense that one is drawing closer to the end rather than still starting out.

Some of the most striking new findings are from studies of how the brain changes throughout the lifespan. At one time the prevailing view was that the brain grows through childhood, takes its final shape during adolescence, and then slowly ages. New work shows, however, that each area of the brain develops in unique ways throughout life. While some parts of the brain deteriorate, most brain cells continue to form new connections — a finding cited by some psychoanalysts to refute Freud's contention that, after age 50, people's minds are too rigid for them to benefit much from psychoanalysis. In fact, they say, people in midlife may be more able than they were earlier to benefit from psychotherapy.

The neurological changes that seem to bring about mellowing in middle age are seen in the locus coeruleus, a small area in the brainstem that is a key brain center for anxiety and fear. Recent autopsy studies have shown that in people between the ages of 40 and 60, the locus coeruleus undergoes a sharp deterioration. Its cells accumulate a sort of neural garbage and lose their ability to work efficiently. Finally, they die.

According to Dr. Steven Roose, a psychiatrist at New York State Psychiatric Institute, these changes often bring a greater self-assurance and the softening of emotions like anger and worry. Roose presented his views at a conference last month in New York, sponsored by the Association for Psychoanalytic Medicine and the Columbia University Center for Psychoanalytic Training and Research.

"In people between the ages of 40 and 60 the locus coeruleus undergoes tremendous deterioration," Dr. Roose said in an interview. "A brain structure as significant as the locus coeruleus is bound to have an effect on personality."

The locus coeruleus is tiny; it has just 20,000 or so cells whereas most brain structures have millions of cells. But from its site in the base of the brain the locus coeruleus has an unusually extensive network of connections to other parts of the brain, which give it a major role in much of mental life.

The locus coeruleus seems to act as a neural alarm system. Studies in animals show that intense fear occurs when the locus coeruleus is highly active; in humans such activity accompanies a panic attack. Moderate activity in the locus coeruleus evokes a vigilant attentiveness, while too little activity brings a careless recklessness.

Autopsy studies by Dr. Lucien Cote, a neurologist at Columbia College of Physicians and Surgeons, has shown that the enzyme that produces norepinephrine, a neurotransmitter, is sharply reduced from 40 to 60. Norepinephrine, one of dozens of chemical messengers in the brain, is heavily concentrated in the locus coeruleus; about 70 percent of the cells that have receptors for it are situated there.

Likewise, Dr. Cote found that monoamine oxidase, the enzyme that metabolizes norepinephrine, shows a significant increase in activity in people between 40 and 60. As a result there is less norepinephrine available in the brain overall, since less of it is produced and what little is available is used up more quickly.

Moreover, research by Dr. Doyle Graham, a neuroscientist at Duke University Medical Center, shows there is an increased build-up in the cells of the locus coeruleus in neuromelanin, a substance thought to be an inert waste product of norepinephrine. As this substance accumulates in the cells, it interferes with their ability to function and they eventually die.

"As these cells die, diseases that are pathologies of this brain system seem to burn out," Dr. Roose said. In addition to anxiety and panic attacks, the locus coeruleus is thought to be involved in mental problems such as drug addiction and, possibly, bulimia, all of which are most likely to begin early in life and wane in midlife.

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Denmark	Dkr.	2,500	1,400	770
Finland	Fmk.	1,200	620	320
France	Ffr.	1,200	620	320
Germany	Dmk.	280	150	75
Great Britain	£	120	72	40
Canada	Cdn.	22,000	12,000	6,600
Spain	Ptas.	1,200	620	320
Italy	Lira	300,000	160,000	85,000
Luxembourg	Lfr.	11,000	6,300	3,400
Netherlands	Fl.	600	360	198
Norway	Nkr.	1,800	990	540
Portugal	Esc.	22,000	12,000	6,600
Spain	Ptas.	29,000	16,000	8,800
Sweden	Skr.	1,800	990	540
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Rest of Europe, North Africa, Former French Africa, Middle East	Fr.	400	220	125
Rest of Africa, Gulf States, Asia	\$	280	150	75

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IN BRIEF

Studying Supernova
NEW YORK (NYT) — Lucky timing and an unscheduled spacewalk by two Russian astronauts have put the Soviet Union in position to make dramatic observations of the exploding star over the Southern Hemisphere, Western scientists say.

Four X-ray telescopes on a module linked last week with the Mir space station will give the first detailed look into the supernova's core. Blazing with the light of nearly one billion suns, the exploding star radiates large numbers of X-rays from its inner regions. But the X-rays cannot penetrate the Earth's atmosphere; they can be observed only from space.

Never before have X-ray telescopes been in position to probe a supernova's birth, said Dr. A. Peter Willmore, a space researcher. The project has been under way for six years, he added, "so luck is on our side."

Plankton Thermostat
NEW YORK (NYT) — A sulfurous gas emitted by tiny ocean plankton plays an important role in cooling the Earth's atmosphere, helping to regulate the climate in a process of global feedback, said American and British scientists.

The gas, dimethylsulfide, escapes to the atmosphere, where a chemical reaction transforms it into aerosol particles around which water vapor condenses, encouraging cloud formation. Clouds, in turn, reflect sunlight that would otherwise warm the Earth's surface. On the other hand, too much cooling reduces the number of plankton, allowing temperatures to rise again, so the process works like a "planetary thermostat," the scientists report in the journal *Nature*.

Tendrils Feelings
NEW YORK (NYT) — Even fungi have feelings. Or, at least, a sense of touch, according to researchers at Cornell University. They discovered this when trying to figure out how the one-celled spore of a plant-infecting fungus manages to invade its host when it has no control over where the wind drops it on the well-armored surface of a leaf.

They found that the spore sprouts a microscopic tendril that grows and feels its way across the leaf's surface until it detects a stoma, a pore through which leaves take in carbon dioxide and give off oxygen. When it senses a stoma, the tendril develops a bulbous infection structure that sends a new tendril into the stoma to begin digesting and feeding upon the plant's tender internal organs.

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NYSE Most Actives table with columns: Vol., High, Low, Last, Chg.

Market Sales table with columns: NYSE 3 p.m. volume, NYSE adv. p.m. volume, NYSE adv. p.m. close, NYSE adv. p.m. open, NYSE adv. p.m. high, NYSE adv. p.m. low, NYSE adv. p.m. volume, NYSE adv. p.m. OTC volume.

NYSE Index table with columns: Previous, High, Low, Close, Today's P.M.

Wednesday's NYSE Closing Via The Associated Press

AMEX Diary table with columns: Close, Prev.

NASDAQ Index table with columns: PTV, Today, Week, Year

AMEX Most Actives table with columns: Vol., High, Low, Last, Chg.

Dow Jones Bond Averages table with columns: Prev. Close, Today's High, Today's Low, Today's Close

NYSE Diary table with columns: Close, Prev.

Odd-Lot Trading In N.Y. table with columns: Buy, Sales, % of Total

Dow Jones Averages table with columns: Open, High, Low, Last, Chg.

Standard & Poor's Index table with columns: High, Previous, Close, Today's

Previous NASDAQ Diary table with columns: Close, Prev.

AMEX Stock Index table with columns: High, Previous, Close, Today's P.M.

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

Dow Lower in Active Trading

NEW YORK — Prices on the New York Stock Exchange were lower late Wednesday in active trading, hit by profit-taking following a buying frenzy that sent prices soaring in the last hours of the previous session.

The Dow Jones industrial average, which soared 66.47 points on Tuesday, was down 13.35 to 2323.72 at 3 P.M. EDT. Declines were leading advances 3-2 among

Although most U.S. stock market tables in this edition are from the 4 P.M. close in New York, for time reasons, this article is based on the market at 3 P.M.

The Dow average dropped more than 10 points in the first few minutes of trading, but was up more than eight points an hour later. It then hovered within a few points of breaking even before beginning to slide in the afternoon.

Ernie Rudnet, manager of block trading at Mabon, Nugent & Co., said various trading programs related to stock-inde futures and options were responsible for the market's swings throughout the morning.

Rudnet said continued program trading likely would lead to further gains.

Philip Roth, a market analyst with E.F. Hutton & Co., said investors moved to the sidelines, "catching their breath" after yesterday's sharp afternoon surge.

"If there's any lynchpin to define stock market activity today it would be the action of the dollar," said Monte Gordon, research director at Dreyfus Corp.

Gordon said the dollar is a key because of its fundamental impact on inflation, interest rates and even the pace of the U.S. economic recovery. He said the stock market fears that industrialized governments may be unable to fulfill pledges to support the dollar.

"The market senses a possibility that the dollar will test its lows again," Gordon said. "If the dollar looks like it's stabilizing, the market will probably try to rally again."

The dollar was stable against major foreign currencies Wednesday. The stock market is "likely to be volatile because of yesterday's run-up," Roth said. "It's been that kind of an environment and it's likely to continue."

Roth said Wednesday morning's report that U.S. durable goods rose an unexpectedly large 3.4 percent in March was "a slight plus" for stocks.

On the Big Board, Texaco was the most active NYSE-listed issue, falling.

It was followed by Supermarkets General, which jumped 4 1/2 to 45 1/2. Supermarkets General said its management and Merrill Lynch Capital Partners agreed to commence a \$46.75-a-share tender offer for 85 percent of the company's stock.

Large table of stock prices (A) with columns: 12 Month High, Low, Stock, Div., Yld. PE, St., 100 High Low, Close, Chg.

Large table of stock prices (B) with columns: 12 Month High, Low, Stock, Div., Yld. PE, St., 100 High Low, Close, Chg.

Table of stock prices (C) with columns: 12 Month High, Low, Stock, Div., Yld. PE, St., 100 High Low, Close, Chg.

Table of stock prices (D) with columns: 12 Month High, Low, Stock, Div., Yld. PE, St., 100 High Low, Close, Chg.

Table of stock prices (E) with columns: 12 Month High, Low, Stock, Div., Yld. PE, St., 100 High Low, Close, Chg.

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Table of stock prices (L) with columns: 12 Month High, Low, Stock, Div., Yld. PE, St., 100 High Low, Close, Chg.

Table of stock prices (M) with columns: 12 Month High, Low, Stock, Div., Yld. PE, St., 100 High Low, Close, Chg.

Table of stock prices (N) with columns: 12 Month High, Low, Stock, Div., Yld. PE, St., 100 High Low, Close, Chg.

Table of stock prices (O) with columns: 12 Month High, Low, Stock, Div., Yld. PE, St., 100 High Low, Close, Chg.

Table of stock prices (P) with columns: 12 Month High, Low, Stock, Div., Yld. PE, St., 100 High Low, Close, Chg.

Table of stock prices (Q) with columns: 12 Month High, Low, Stock, Div., Yld. PE, St., 100 High Low, Close, Chg.

Table of stock prices (R) with columns: 12 Month High, Low, Stock, Div., Yld. PE, St., 100 High Low, Close, Chg.

Table of stock prices (S) with columns: 12 Month High, Low, Stock, Div., Yld. PE, St., 100 High Low, Close, Chg.

Table of stock prices (T) with columns: 12 Month High, Low, Stock, Div., Yld. PE, St., 100 High Low, Close, Chg.

Table of stock prices (U) with columns: 12 Month High, Low, Stock, Div., Yld. PE, St., 100 High Low, Close, Chg.

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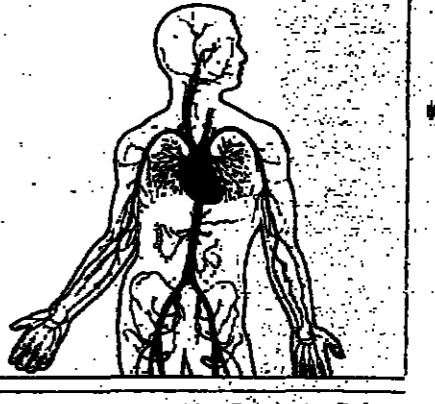


Table of stock prices (V) with columns: 12 Month High, Low, Stock, Div., Yld. PE, St., 100 High Low, Close, Chg.

Table of stock prices (W) with columns: 12 Month High, Low, Stock, Div., Yld. PE, St., 100 High Low, Close, Chg.

Table of stock prices (X) with columns: 12 Month High, Low, Stock, Div., Yld. PE, St., 100 High Low, Close, Chg.

Table of stock prices (Y) with columns: 12 Month High, Low, Stock, Div., Yld. PE, St., 100 High Low, Close, Chg.

Table of stock prices (Z) with columns: 12 Month High, Low, Stock, Div., Yld. PE, St., 100 High Low, Close, Chg.

Table of stock prices (AA) with columns: 12 Month High, Low, Stock, Div., Yld. PE, St., 100 High Low, Close, Chg.

Vertical advertisement on the right edge of the page, including 'FROM AIR COM', 'WALL ST', 'Market's Cyt', 'The Bulls Tr', 'Bevortan', 'CUTTING', and 'Interest'.

THURSDAY, APRIL 23, 1987

WALL STREET WATCH

Market's Gyration Making The Bulls Tread Cautiously

By VARTAN G. VARTAN

NEW YORK — Wild gyrations in currency and security markets in recent weeks have led some brokerage houses to take a more cautious stance in their investment advice.

Tuesday's session, which exploded upward late in the day, took its cue from a technical rally in sorely depressed bond prices. The Dow Jones industrial average soared 66.47 points, its second-best advance ever, to close at 2,337.07. Its top gain occurred less than three weeks ago, when the average soared 69.89 points on April 3.

But in the past month, with worries over a falling dollar sweeping Wall Street, the Dow also has recorded some of its third-largest drops, including a drop of 57.39 on March 30.

Experts agree that such volatility in equity prices is likely to continue. The swings are large partly because the Dow itself has climbed so high. Also, program trading and other hedging devices used by professionals have the effect of emphasizing a big move in either direction.

"Wide swings in stock prices are definitely unsettling to investors," Jeffrey M. Applegate, investment strategist for E.F. Hutton & Co., said Tuesday.

It was Hutton that made the most dramatic change in its advice recently, based primarily on the effect of the dollar's weakness, in its asset allocation recommendation for investors. On April 14, the company switched from a fully invested position of 75 percent equities and 25 percent bonds and recommended that its investors move 35 percent of their portfolios into cash while keeping only 50 percent in stocks and 15 percent in bonds.

At that time, Mr. Applegate and Robert J. Barbers, Hutton's chief economist, warned: "For the first time in four years, we cannot rule out a global recession."

On April 6, the Dow had closed at a record high of 2,405.54. Just one week later, the Dow plummeted 51.71 points, its fourth-biggest drop on record, to land at 2,287.07. Then, before the market opened on April 14, Hutton announced its new asset allocation, thereby touching off a mild avalanche of selling by its 7,000 account executives.

"We are sticking by our same asset allocation," Mr. Applegate said Tuesday.

Shearson Lehman also trimmed its equity exposure to 60 percent from 65 percent, while keeping the bond allocation unchanged at 20 percent. Mr. Sherman believes that the market will recover and, in time, reach a new high. But, he said, "the process is likely to be choppy than seemed evident a few weeks ago."

Shearson Lehman finds attraction in such basic industries as metals, papers and forest products, along with electronics and business equipment. "In the latter category, we like such stocks as International Business Machines, Digital Equipment, Compaq Computer, Intel and Motorola," Mr. Sherman said. "We also like the airlines — all of them — and we think the market has become overly concerned about fare cutting."

In Tuesday's late buying spree, technology issues were in demand. IBM jumped 57, to \$157. Digital Equipment rose \$8.375, to \$167.875.

On Wall Street, technology has emerged as a favored group in 1987, in contrast to its poor performance during most of the last two years. By the same token, banks, utilities and consumer stocks, which thrived for long periods as interest rates were dropping, have fallen from favor.

Since July, Kidder, Peabody & Co. has recommended 45 percent in equities and 55 percent in various fixed-income investments. "Safety is the order of the day," said William J. Gillard, director of the investment policy group.

U.S. Fails To Budge On Tariffs

But Japan Sees 'Line' to Solution

By John Burgess

TOKYO — Senior U.S. and Japanese negotiators reported no significant progress Wednesday in talks held here this week toward resolving a confrontation over trade in semiconductors.

The U.S. trade representative, Clayton K. Yeutter, and the Japanese minister of international trade and industry, Hajime Tamura, met for an hour and 40 minutes Wednesday. Statements by the two men afterward indicated that neither had budged from previous positions.

But Mr. Tamura told reporters that the two sides had agreed to continue talking in Washington next week or the week after and suggested this was cause for optimism.

"We have built a rail line" toward a solution, he said.

At a news conference, Mr. Yeutter declined to entertain questions on semiconductors. But in a prepared statement, he reiterated the U.S. contention that Japan has failed to honor an agreement on semiconductor trade that it signed with the United States last summer.

President Ronald Reagan imposed special punitive sanctions last week on \$300 million of Japanese imports into the United States in an effort to push Japan into taking new action to enforce the agreement.

Mr. Yeutter said Wednesday, "We will eliminate the sanctions as soon as we have firm and continuing evidence that the dumping in third-country markets has stopped and that access to the Japanese market has improved."

"Our hope is that the government of Japan will as soon as possible take the necessary steps to see that these conditions are met."

U.S. Cites Doubts The White House spokesman, Martin Fitzwater, said he believed that Japanese proposals for winning a reversal of the U.S.-imposed trade sanctions seem to be a "move in the right direction." The Associated Press reported from Washington.

But Mr. Fitzwater also said that "it remains to be seen" whether the trade policy changes that the Japanese are eyeing would be sufficient to achieve the reversal of the sanctions or to stave off protectionist legislation in Congress.

The White House spokesman discussed the situation with Japan. See TRADE, Page 17

At Navistar, a Shift Out of Reverse Truck Maker Regains Profitability, Thirst for Growth

By Mark Potts

CHICAGO — Cyrus McCormick wouldn't recognize the company he spawned by inventing the reaper back in 1831.

That company, International Harvester Co., doesn't make reapers or any other kind of farm equipment anymore. Trucks and diesel engines are its business now. And it no longer bears the name International Harvester; with help from a corporate-image consulting outfit, the company has been rechristened Navistar International Corp.

There's one other piece of history the company has shaken off, something from its more recent past. After losing more than \$3 billion over six years, the company has inched back into the black, turning a \$2 million profit in fiscal 1986.

Having exorcised the demons of the past, Navistar's leaders are allowing themselves to look toward the future, backed by a financial restructuring recently approved by shareholders, the company is looking for an acquisition that will allow it to diversify and expand after years of contraction.

Donald D. Lemox, the outgoing chairman, told shareholders at the company's annual meeting last month. "We now have shifted from a focus on survival to a focus on profitable growth for the remainder of the 1980s and beyond."

Mr. Lemox, who retired two weeks ago, is credited with saving the company from bankruptcy by making tough decisions to close plants, sell the farm-equipment division and restructure its finances. "In eight years I have seen" the company "at its worst,

tottering on the edge of bankruptcy," he told shareholders. "I wouldn't want to go through it again."

Navistar's new chairman is another veteran of the company's hard times, James C. Cotting. Mr. Cotting, 53, formerly vice chairman and chief financial officer, handled the difficult negotiations with lenders during the company's darkest times, in 1982 and 1983, and was architect of the restructuring that has given the company a future.

Under the restructuring plan, Navistar raised more than \$500 million worth of long-term debt by issuing 126.5 million new shares of stock. The action in December reduced the company's annual interest costs by \$86 million — enough by itself to return the company to profitability — and in one stroke sliced its debt-to-equity ratio from a staggering 88 percent to a more normal 30 percent.

"This really gives the company a new vitality," Mr. Cotting said in an interview. "The recapitalization significantly improved our capital structure, eliminating all the high-interest-rate debt that we had and building up our

market share. The action in December reduced the company's annual interest costs by \$86 million — enough by itself to return the company to profitability — and in one stroke sliced its debt-to-equity ratio from a staggering 88 percent to a more normal 30 percent.

"The steel market is still a declining market, protectionism and weak prices. Italian producers enjoyed unusually strong home markets until

1983," said Willy Helin, a European Community spokesman in Brussels. "Now," he said, "their home

market has caught up with the rest of the world. They're the second producer in Europe and they're sitting in the same boat as everybody else." West Germany is the leading European producer.

Between 1980 and 1986, both state-run and private Italian steel makers cut annual capacity by 23 percent to 29 million tons.

Italy's 52 private steel companies, most of them based around Brescia, switched to cheaper, small-scale production, using electric arc welding furnaces, melting scrap and making specialty products.

Metalworkers Reach Contract In W. Germany

Ferdinand Proetzman

FRANKFURT — West German metalworkers and their employers have averted a potentially disastrous strike by reaching an unexpected compromise Wednesday that gradually reduces the workweek to 37 hours and includes a package of wage increases.

The accord between IG Metall, with 2.5 million members the largest trade union in Western Europe, and the employers' association, Gesamtmetall, ended months of often acrimonious negotiations on the union's demand for a 35-hour week.

Disagreement on that issue touched off a bitter metalworkers strike in 1984 that brought the auto industry to a standstill and limited West Germany's economic growth.

The agreement calls for the workweek to be reduced to 37.5 hours, from the current 38.5 hours, effective April 1, 1988, with a reduction to 37 hours starting April 1, 1989. The 37-hour week will be in effect for a year before new contract negotiations are to begin.

The metalworkers will get a pay raise of 3.7 percent, retroactive to April 1. Another 2 percent raise will go into effect next April 1, to be followed by a 2.5 percent increase April 1, 1989. The union had sought an immediate raise of 5 percent.

The pact requires the approval of the managing boards of both IG Metall and Gesamtmetall. Union executives were meeting Wednesday, with approval widely expected.

The key issue in the talks was labor's demand for a 35-hour week. That demand led to a seven-week

strike early in the summer of 1984 against selected car makers and automotive parts producers that virtually shut down the auto industry. The strike ended when an independent arbitrator proposed a compromise of a 38.5-hour week.

Over the past few months, IG Metall had punctuated its demands with a series of brief warning strikes against selected industrial targets throughout West Germany.

The threat of a widespread strike as regional talks broke down between metalworkers and employers in the state of Baden-Württemberg, the heart of the nation's auto industry, Daimler-Benz AG and Porsche AG, and the auto parts producer Robert Bosch GmbH, are based in or near Stuttgart, the state capital.

Negotiations then shifted to a national level, with the IG Metall chairman, Franz Steinkühler, meeting with the president of Gesamtmetall, Werner Stumper.

But most observers believed the sides remained deeply divided, particularly on the shorter workweek, and union representatives hinted that a strike was in the offing. The employers' association had offered only a half-hour cut, to 38 hours.

West Germany's trade unions believe shortening the workweek to 35 hours will significantly reduce the nation's stubborn unemployment, now about 2.4 million, or about 10 percent of the work force, by forcing employers to hire more workers.

But most economists say the auto industry most likely will use overtime, weekend and holiday shifts to make up for the lost hours.

Italy's Ailing State-Run Steelmaker Braces for More Cutbacks

By David Brown

ROME — Finsider Spa, Italy's ailing state-run steelmaker, faces job cuts of up to 15,000 workers as part of another drastic restructuring to adjust to slumping world markets.

The board of IRI, the government industrial holding company, was scheduled to meet Thursday to start work on a three-year recovery proposal that would include the job reductions and an infusion of new capital.

But even under this plan, company sources say, Finsider is not expected to turn a profit. Its losses, however, are expected to shrink to

about 200 billion lire (\$155 million) by 1989 from 1 trillion lire in 1986. Alberto Aldrovandi, Finsider's chief spokesman, said "our latest problems were caused by American protectionism, an average 20 percent price drop" in the company's primary markets, "and sharp exchange-rate swings."

The steel market is still a declining market, protectionism and weak prices. Italian producers enjoyed unusually strong home markets until

1983," said Willy Helin, a European Community spokesman in Brussels. "Now," he said, "their home

market has caught up with the rest of the world. They're the second producer in Europe and they're sitting in the same boat as everybody else." West Germany is the leading European producer.

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"The brecciani did their home-

See STEEL, Page 17

Currency Rates

Table with columns for Country, Rate, and Date (April 22). Includes entries for Amsterdam, Athens, Frankfurt, London, New York, Paris, Tokyo, Zurich, and various ECUs.

Other Dollar Values

Table with columns for Currency, Rate, and Date (April 22). Includes entries for Australian, Aust. Retail, Belg. Fin. Sv., Brazil Govt., Canadian, Chinese Yuan, Deutsch Mark, Egypt, and Sterling.

Interest Rates

Table with columns for Term, Rate, and Date (April 22). Includes entries for Eurocurrency Deposits (1 month to 1 year) and Key Money Rates (1 month to 1 year).

Asian Dollar Deposits

Table with columns for Term, Rate, and Date (April 22). Includes entries for 1 month, 3 months, 6 months, and 1 year.

U.S. Money Market Funds

Table with columns for Fund Name, Assets, and Date (April 22). Includes Merrill Lynch Bond Assets and T. Rowe Price Bond Index.

Gold

Table with columns for Location, Price, and Date (April 22). Includes entries for Hong Kong, London, Paris, Zurich, and New York.

Durable Goods Orders Increase 3.4% in U.S.

WASHINGTON — Orders for durable goods at U.S. factories rose a healthy 3.4 percent in March, although much of the increase resulted from a jump in demand for military equipment, the Commerce Department said Wednesday.

The department said that orders rose \$3.43 billion last month to \$105.37 billion, the highest monthly total since December. Durable goods include items such as automobiles and home appliances that are expected to last at least three years.

The 3.4 percent increase followed an even stronger 6.7 percent rise in February, revised upward from an original estimate of 6 percent. The two increases followed a record 9.9 percent decline in January that was blamed on turmoil caused by the new tax law.

But about 80 percent of the March increase was concentrated in demand for military hardware, which shot up 38.2 percent last month following an even stronger 48.9 percent rise in February.

France Unveils Plan to Fight Long-Term Unemployment

PARIS — The French government announced plans Wednesday to combat long-term unemployment, which affects about 3 percent of its work force, by giving employers incentives to offer short-term contracts.

The short-term contracts would last at least two years. The government also plans five-month work programs aimed at helping the long-term unemployed re-enter the labor market.

About 800,000 people in France fall into the category of long-term unemployment, which is defined as being out of work for more than one year.

The package, presented Wednesday to the cabinet of Prime Minister Jacques Chirac by Labor Minister Philippe Seguin, will now go to the Parliament for approval, said the government spokesman, Alain Juppé.

U.S. Ruling Aids States' Efforts to Curb Takeovers

By Stuart Taylor Jr.

WASHINGTON — A U.S. Supreme Court decision to uphold an Indiana law restricting hostile takeovers by companies will result in the adoption of similar statutes in many other states, legal experts predicted.

Reversing a lower court decision, the panel ruled 6-3 on Tuesday that the 1986 Indiana law does not violate either existing federal statutes regulating tender offers, or the clause in the U.S. Constitution that bans state obstruction of interstate commerce.

Public tender offers to buy shares at a specified price are frequently used in hostile takeovers because they do not require the approval of the targeted company's management.

The Indiana statute resembles laws that are in force in Ohio, Pennsylvania and several other states, Martin Lipton, a New York lawyer specializing in takeovers and in defenses against them, said that the ruling was "clearly a landmark decision" likely to "result in 30 or 40 states adopting legislation."

"And when that happens," he said, "I think it will have a significant deterrent effect on the junk-bond, bust-up takeover."

Mr. Cohen had argued that the law upheld Tuesday denies voting rights to those making tender offers or to any investors who increase their holdings above certain levels.

To vote, such investors would first need the approval of a majority of disinterested shareholders — excluding the bidders and the company's management.

The law also allows management to wait 50 days after a bid is made to schedule such a vote.

Advertisement for Jet Aviation featuring the slogan "Then we found out there's no connecting flight today..." and listing various cities served by the company.

Advertisement for Corum watches featuring the slogan "Then we found out there's no connecting flight today..." and highlighting the Clarence watch model.

Vertical advertisement for IETEK featuring a diagram of a human torso and text describing the product.

Vertical advertisement for EX Most Active and AEX Stock Index, listing various stock market data and indices.

Wednesday's MISE Closing

Tables include the notewise prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trade elsewhere.

Table with columns: 12 Month High/Low, Div. Yld. PE, 52 Week High/Low, Case Quot. Chg. Lists various stocks like IBM, GE, and others.

Table with columns: 12 Month High/Low, Div. Yld. PE, 52 Week High/Low, Case Quot. Chg. Lists various stocks like AT&T, Ford, and others.

Table with columns: 12 Month High/Low, Div. Yld. PE, 52 Week High/Low, Case Quot. Chg. Lists various stocks like Exxon, General Electric, and others.

Table with columns: 12 Month High/Low, Div. Yld. PE, 52 Week High/Low, Case Quot. Chg. Lists various stocks like American Express, IBM, and others.

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U.S. Futures Via The Associated Press

Table with columns: Season High, Season Low, Open, High, Low, Close, Chg. Lists futures contracts for Wheat, Corn, Soybeans, etc.

Food

Table with columns: Season High, Season Low, Open, High, Low, Close, Chg. Lists food futures contracts like Coffee, Sugar, Cocoa, etc.

Metals

Table with columns: Season High, Season Low, Open, High, Low, Close, Chg. Lists metal futures contracts like Copper, Aluminum, Silver, etc.

Industrials

Table with columns: Season High, Season Low, Open, High, Low, Close, Chg. Lists industrial futures contracts like Lumber, Heating Oil, etc.

Livestock

Table with columns: Season High, Season Low, Open, High, Low, Close, Chg. Lists livestock futures contracts like Cattle, Hogs, etc.

Currency Options

Table with columns: Philadelphia Exchange, Underlying Price, Calls-Last, Puts-Last. Lists currency options for various currencies.

Stock Indices

Table with columns: Index Name, Close, Previous. Lists major stock indices like S&P 500, NYSE, etc.

Financial

Table with columns: Index Name, Close, Previous. Lists financial indices like Bond Index, etc.

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS (Quotations Supplied by Funds Listed) 22 April 1987

Large table listing various international funds with columns for fund name, share price, and other details.

Paris Commodities

Table with columns: Class, High, Low, Bid, Ask, Chg. Lists Paris commodity prices for various goods.

London Commodities

Table with columns: Class, High, Low, Bid, Ask, Chg. Lists London commodity prices for various goods.

S&P 100 Index Options

Table with columns: Price, Bid, Ask, Chg. Lists S&P 100 index option prices.

Spot Commodities

Table with columns: Commodity, Today, Prev. Lists spot commodity prices for various goods.

Asian Commodities

Table with columns: Class, High, Low, Bid, Ask, Chg. Lists Asian commodity prices for various goods.

London Metals

Table with columns: Class, High, Low, Bid, Ask, Chg. Lists London metal prices for various metals.

U.S. Treasuries

Table with columns: Maturity, Bid, Offer, Yield, Chg. Lists U.S. Treasury bond prices.

Dividends

Table with columns: Company, Stock Split, Dividend. Lists dividend information for various companies.

SINGAPORE GOLD FUTURES

Table with columns: Month, High, Low, Bid, Ask, Chg. Lists Singapore gold futures prices.

DM Futures Options

Table with columns: Maturity, Bid, Offer, Yield, Chg. Lists DM futures option prices.

DM Futures Options

Table with columns: Maturity, Bid, Offer, Yield, Chg. Lists DM futures option prices.

DM Futures Options

Table with columns: Maturity, Bid, Offer, Yield, Chg. Lists DM futures option prices.

Vertical advertisements on the right margin including 'BUSINESS BY AMC Pos', 'COMPANY EARN', 'FCA Says Pr', 'Profit Fell Wa', 'Company Results', 'Market Guide', 'Dividends', 'U.S. Treasuries', 'DM Futures Options', 'Spot Commodities', 'London Metals', 'Asian Commodities', 'Paris Commodities', 'S&P 100 Index Options', 'London Commodities', 'SINGAPORE GOLD FUTURES', 'DM Futures Options', 'DM Futures Options', 'DM Futures Options'.

BUSINESS ROUNDUP

AMC Posts \$23.4 Million Profit, Reversing Loss

DETROIT — American Motors Corp. targeted for takeover by Chrysler Corp., recorded a \$23.4 million profit for the first three months of 1987, reversing a loss of \$18.9 million in the like period a year earlier.

Earnings at the No. 4 U.S. automaker totaled 12 cents a share, on sales of \$1.1 billion after sales of \$918 million in first-quarter 1986.

strong pace, and the passenger car lineup was strengthened by the introduction of the new compact Renault Modillon in March, Mr. Cappy said.

Chrysler agreed last month to buy French government-owned Renault's 46.1 percent interest in AMC along with other non-voting stock, options and warrants.

Nomura Profit Jumped 90% in First Half

TOKYO — Japan's biggest brokerage, Nomura Securities Co., Wednesday announced a 90 percent surge in profit to 111.58 billion yen (\$784 million) for the half-year ended March 31, from 58.74 billion yen in the like period last year.

A major factor in the huge profits is the vast turnover of shares on the domestic stock exchanges, which brings in a steady cash flow from still-regulated commissions on buy and sell orders.

Volume on the Tokyo Stock Exchange is averaging close to a billion shares a day, about twice as much as last year. The market average rose 211.69 points Wednesday

Lynch in Buyout Of Supermarkets

NEW YORK — Supermarkets General Corp. said Wednesday it had agreed to be acquired for \$1.8 billion by an investor group led by members of its management and by Merrill Lynch Capital Partners Inc.

TransCanada May Bypass Dome

TORONTO — TransCanada PipeLines Ltd. said Wednesday that it may go directly to the stockholders and creditors of Dome Petroleum Ltd. in an attempt to block the \$3.86 billion takeover bid by Amoco Corp.

Analysts said Amoco, the fifth-largest U.S. oil company, appeared to have a tax advantage that TransCanada could not meet because, under U.S. tax laws, it could deduct part of the takeover cost and possibly save \$456 million.

Shareholders of Calgary-based Dome would receive securities that could be exchanged for Amoco Corp. common stock, valued at \$5.32 each for Dome preferred shares and \$1.14 per common share.

COMPANY EARNINGS

FCA Says Profit Fell 81%, Seeks Merger

Financial Corp. of America, parent of American Savings & Loan Association, the largest U.S. thrift, said first-quarter profit fell 81 percent to \$9.2 million, or 17 cents per share, from \$49.1 million, or \$1.21 a share a year earlier.

prices were below their year earlier levels, and refining and marketing margins were also lower. Mobil said total revenues declined 8 percent to \$12.7 billion.

Amoco's Profit Fell With Oil Prices

Amoco Corp. said first-quarter earnings tumbled 21 percent to \$260 million from \$331 million a year earlier because of lower oil prices and depressed operations in refining, marketing and transportation.

USAir Group Swings into Profit

USAir Group Inc. posted earnings of \$23.5 million, or 80 cents a share, compared with a loss of \$6.8 million in the first three months of 1986. Revenue for the quarter totaled \$464.9 million, up 14.2 percent from \$407.02 million in the same period a year earlier.

Mobil Net Falls 43%, Sales Drop 8%

Mobil Corp. reported a 43 percent drop in first-quarter profit to \$252 million from \$440 million a year earlier, which had been the best first quarter since 1981. Earnings per share dropped to 62 cents from \$1.08. The company said crude oil and natural gas

Piedmont Earnings Slip Slightly

Piedmont Aviation Inc., which has agreed to merge with USAir Group Inc., announced first-quarter earnings of \$5.7 million, or 16 cents per share, compared with a \$6.9 million loss a year ago. As with USAir, the improvement stemmed from reduced costs and strong bookings. Revenue climbed 14 percent to \$460.9 million from the \$404 million one year ago.

WITH BAYERISCHE LANDESBANK, YOUR PROJECT WILL BE OFF TO THE RACES.



Extensive resources, market access and broad experience make Bayerische Landesbank an attractive financial partner for international projects of all sizes and complexities. Consider our proven strengths:

Table with columns for Company, 1987 Revenue, 1987 Net Inc., 1987 Per Share, 1986 Revenue, 1986 Net Inc., 1986 Per Share. Includes companies like Northern Telecom, American Motors, Amoco, Asarco, Barnes Group, Baxter Travenol Lab., Briggs & Stratton, Capital Cities/ABC, Chicago Milwaukee, Cityed Financial, Dow-Corning, Dravo, Ecolab, Electronic Data Sys., and Emhart.

ESPRIT SICAV. Notice is hereby given that a dividend of ECU 4.25 per share will be paid against coupon number 1 of the bearer certificates, from April 24, 1987.

Have all the advantages of a bank account in LUXEMBOURG, without actually being there. To discover the advantages of banking in Luxembourg with BCC, all you have to do is to simply mail the attached coupon. We will promptly despatch to you by airmail our booklet containing detailed information about banking in Luxembourg.

Head Office: Bismarckstrasse 20, 8000 München 2, Tel.: (09) 2171-01. Telex: 5286 270, Cables: Bayerbank Munich. Branches: London, Tel.: 726 8022, New York, Tel.: 310-9800, Singapore, Tel.: 222 69 25, Subsidiary: Bayerische Landesbank International S.A., Luxembourg, Tel.: 47 59 11-1, Representative Offices: Toronto, Tel.: 862-8840, Vienna, Tel.: 66 31 41, Johannesburg, Tel.: 838 16 13.

Floating-Rate Notes

Table of Floating-Rate Notes with columns for Issuer/Mat., Coupon, and Bid/Ask prices.

Table of various international stocks including companies like Shell, BP, and others with their respective prices.

Wednesday's NYSE Closing. Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

Table of Pounds Sterling with columns for Bid, Ask, and various market indicators.

Table of Deutsche Marks with columns for Bid, Ask, and various market indicators.

Table of Japanese Yen with columns for Bid, Ask, and various market indicators.

Table of ECU (European Currency Unit) with columns for Bid, Ask, and various market indicators.

Table of NYSE Highs-Lows showing price ranges for various stocks.

Table of Company Results showing revenue and profits for various companies.

Table of Company Results (Other Earnings on Page 12) showing earnings for various companies.

HET FINANCIËLE DAGBLAD invites you to "MEET THE NETHERLANDS GOVERNMENT II" at an international conference on May 20th in The Hague.

Table of various international stocks including companies like Shell, BP, and others with their respective prices.

Table of Japanese Yen with columns for Bid, Ask, and various market indicators.

Table of ECU (European Currency Unit) with columns for Bid, Ask, and various market indicators.

Table of Japanese Yen with columns for Bid, Ask, and various market indicators.

INTERNATIONAL POSITIONS

Do you have Sales or Marketing experience in Japan? Our client is a European based manufacturer of engineering thermoplastics...

INTERNATIONAL POSITIONS

VP FINANCE AND ADMINISTRATION An international investment and motion picture production company with offices in London and Los Angeles...

INTERNATIONAL POSITIONS

Sea, Sun and S...enior Accountant. Our company is based in a recently developed island of the Caribbean...

ABU DHABI NATIONAL OIL COMPANY. ADNOC is one of the major oil companies in the Middle East controlling the Exploration, Production and Processing of Oil, Gas and Associated Products...

Tax Director - Europe, Africa & Middle East Brussels based. Wang is a world leader in the manufacture and supply of computer technology...

EXECUTIVE AVAILABLE. INTERNATIONAL SALES & MARKETING EXECUTIVE. Currently experienced in FA/CC, with special expertise in the telephone business...

Vertical text on the right edge of the page, including "BUSINESS RO...", "COMPANY NOTE...", and "Active in the international community..."

سكان الأعمال

BUSINESS ROUNDUP

COMPANY NOTES

AGA AB, the Swedish industrial gas company, said it was making a bid of 466 million francs (\$77.4 million) for the French gas group Duffour et Igon. It valued the bid at 3,500 francs per share, substantially more than offers this month by Carburos at Matallacos of Spain and Linde AG of West Germany.

Allegany Beverage Corp. of Maryland said it had signed a letter of intent to sell its Service America Corp. to Moyet Lewis Githens and Alm Inc. for \$500 million.

American Telephone & Telegraph Corp. said it had been awarded a \$20 million contract by the Pentagon to manufacture a highly advanced type of gallium arsenide computer chip that experts say will be a key element in space-based arms and nuclear weapons.

Apple Computer Inc. of California declared an initial cash dividend of 12 cents and a 2-for-1 stock split on shares held as of May 15.

BASF AG, the West German chemical manufacturer, said it would invest about 330 million Deutsche marks (\$183 million) over the next two years to build five plants and more than double the diphenyl methane diisocyanate-making capacity of its BASF Antwerpen NV subsidiary in Belgium.

British Aerospace PLC's acquisition of state-owned Royal Ordnance and the merger of Booth PLC and Pitsand Group PLC, both leather manufacturers, will not be referred to the monopolies commission, the British Trade Department said.

British Petroleum Co. PLC shareholders voted in favor of the \$7.4 billion bid for the minority shares in its American subsidiary, Standard Oil Co. BP also said it had applied to list its ordinary shares on the Tokyo stock exchange and that it expected the listing to be effective by August.

Fairchild Semiconductor Corp. of California said that its wafer fabrication plants in Nagasaki, Japan, and Wasserburg, West Germany, were for sale. Fairchild itself is being offered for sale by Schlumberger Ltd., which is trying to abandon the semiconductor business.

LTV Corp. said its missiles and electronics division near Dallas had been given a three-year, \$80 million contract to continue development of an extended missile system for the Strategic Defense Initiative.

Nippon Steel Corp. said it would begin marketing this summer 32-bit work-station computers supplied by Nippon Sun Micro Systems KK, a wholly owned unit of Sun Micro Systems of the United States.

Nippon Telegraph & Telephone Corp. is considering joining American Telephone & Telegraph Co. in bidding to install electrical and communications systems at the new Kansai airport in Japan.

Shearson Lehman Bros. Inc. said it had established a subsidiary, Shearson Lehman Bros. Commodities Japan Ltd., to increase its 24-hour commodities trading business with Japanese institutions.

Swiss Bank Corp. said that commission income, already high, improved again in the first quarter; that foreign exchange and securities trading grew and interest earnings fell slightly. No figures were given.

Wells Fargo Bank stockholders approved a proposal to allow the San Francisco-based company to reincorporate in Delaware to take advantage of that state's more flexible corporate laws.

Visa will be investigated for possible antitrust violations in its response to American Express Co.'s plan to introduce a revolving credit card that would compete with Visa's bank credit cards, the U.S. Justice Department said. American Express said March 11 it would offer a credit card with an interest rate of 13.5 percent, below that charged by most banks issuing Visa cards. Two days later Visa, in a notice to the 5,500 financial institutions issuing its cards, said that the new card could threaten "one of your most profitable lines of service" and suggested they reconsider their relationships with American Express.

Alcoa Recruits Chairman for Its Plan to Diversify

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Aluminum Co. of America has recruited Paul H. O'Neill, president of International Paper Co., as its new chairman and chief executive.

Mr. O'Neill, 51, will succeed Charles W. Parry, 62, who had expressed interest in retiring early. This is the first time in the 99-year history of the largest U.S. aluminum producer that it has recruited a chief executive from outside the company.

Mr. O'Neill joined International Paper in 1977 and became president in 1983. He has been a director of Alcoa since January 1986.

C. Fred Fetterolf, 58, Alcoa's president and chief operating officer, had been regarded as the most likely successor to Mr. Parry. Alcoa has set its sights on diversifying, with the goal of deriving half its revenues from non-aluminum sources by 1995.

BUSINESS PEOPLE

Chairman Leaves Santa Fe Southern Pacific Amid Bid Rumors

By Arthur Higbee International Herald Tribune

The Santa Fe Southern Pacific Corp. has announced the resignation of John J. Schmidt, chairman and chief executive since 1983, at a time when analysts say the company may be a takeover target.

After the resignation, the Chicago-based company's stock jumped \$2.25, to \$40, on the New York Stock Exchange on Monday, and gained another 25 cents on Tuesday.

The New York Times said that Mr. Schmidt's inability to persuade the Interstate Commerce Commission to approve the merger of the company's two rail systems, the Atchafalaya, Topeka & Santa Fe and the Southern Pacific, apparently cost him his job. But a Santa Fe spokesman said, "We will continue to press for the merger."

Santa Fe said that John S. Reed would fill in for Mr. Schmidt until a successor is chosen. Mr. Reed, 69, was head of Santa Fe from 1973 until 1983, when Mr. Schmidt, 59, succeeded him.

The diversified parent companies of the two railroads — Santa Fe Industries and Southern Pacific

Corp. — merged in 1983 and then asked the ICC to approve a merger of the railroads. The ICC demurred, saying the anti-competitive impact outweighed any public benefit.

Santa Fe's most immediate problem could be a takeover bid, analysts said. The Henley Group owns 4.8 percent of Santa Fe.

Security Pacific Corp. has announced a restructuring designed to improve overnight of its growing interstate operations. Under Rich-

ard J. Flansom 3d, chairman and chief executive, the Los Angeles-based holding company has acquired banks in Oregon and Arizona and plans to buy banks in Washington and Nevada as well.

Security Pacific said a new corporate management team would coordinate the subsidiaries. The team will be headed by George F. Moody, president and chief operating officer. Mr. Moody, 56, will turn over his posts as president and chief executive of the main sub-

idiary, California's Security Pacific National Bank, to Robert H. Smith, 51, the bank's chief operating officer.

Morgan Guaranty Trust Co. of New York has announced the nomination of David Band and Douglas A. Warner 3d as executive vice presidents. Mr. Band, 44, a native of Scotland, is managing director of Morgan Guaranty Ltd., the firm's investment banking unit in London. He is scheduled to become Morgan Guaranty's regional

chief for Europe, the Middle East and Africa. Mr. Warner, 40, an American general manager of the London office, will return to New York as regional chief for the United States, Canada and Latin America.

Walter A. Gubert, 39, an Italian head of international financial management in New York, will succeed Mr. Band in London, and Richard Delbridge, 44, a British assistant chief of the London office, will replace Mr. Warner there.

Republic National Bank of New York

A subsidiary of REPUBLIC NEW YORK CORPORATION
Consolidated Statements of Condition
(In Thousands)

Assets	March 31,		Liabilities and Stockholder's Equity	March 31,	
	1987	1986		1987	1986
Cash and demand accounts	\$ 215,571	\$ 299,806	Non-interest bearing deposits:		
Interest bearing deposits with banks	6,933,134	6,848,799	In domestic offices	\$ 580,345	\$ 473,945
Short-term tax exempt investments	153,695	175,000	In foreign offices	104,368	68,113
Precious metals	3,248,040	2,554,941	Interest bearing deposits:		
Investment securities	122,012	79,081	In domestic offices	3,636,852	2,795,246
Federal funds sold and securities purchased under agreements to resell	99,154	68,341	In foreign offices	7,583,291	6,981,010
Loans, net of unearned income	4,145,012	3,293,010	Total deposits	11,904,856	10,318,314
Allowance for possible loan losses	(107,914)	(79,356)	Short-term borrowings	1,060,121	1,336,426
Loans (net)	4,037,098	3,213,654	Acceptances outstanding	2,023,417	1,945,150
Customers' liability under acceptances	2,017,213	1,942,108	Accrued interest payable	164,098	194,588
Premises and equipment	286,593	268,951	Other liabilities	417,201	318,737
Accrued interest receivable	209,630	218,701	Long-term debt	550,576	429,629
Other assets	390,000	283,558	Stockholder's Equity:		
Total assets	\$17,712,140	\$16,051,071	Common stock, \$100 per value; 4,800,000 shares authorized; 3,550,000 shares outstanding	355,000	355,000
			Surplus	845,000	845,000
			Retained earnings	382,071	310,227
			Total stockholder's equity	1,592,071	1,510,227
			Total liabilities and stockholder's equity	\$17,712,140	\$16,051,071
			Letters of credit outstanding	\$ 964,521	\$ 596,000

The portion of the investment in precious metals not hedged by forward sales was \$14.0 million and \$7.9 million in 1987 and 1986, respectively.

REPUBLIC NEW YORK CORPORATION

Summary of Results
(In Thousands Except Per Share Data)

	Three Months Ended March 31,	
	1987	1986
Income before extraordinary item	\$48,812	\$32,664
Net income	\$32,943	\$32,664
Cash dividends declared on common stock	\$ 5.582	\$ 7.704
Per common share:		
Income before extraordinary item	\$ 1.57	\$ 1.10
Net income	\$ 1.03	\$ 1.10
Cash dividends declared	\$.29	\$.28
Average common shares outstanding	29,185	26,356

5th Avenue at 40th Street, New York, New York 10018
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Panama City • Paris • Punta Del Este • Rio de Janeiro • Santiago • Sao Paulo • Singapore • Tokyo

Knoedler Modarco S.A.

Notice of Ordinary Meeting of Stockholders to be held on May 12th, 1987.

Notice is hereby given of the annual meeting of stockholders of Knoedler Modarco S.A. on May 12th, 1987 at M. Knoedler and Co., 19 East 70th Street, New York at 10:00 a.m. Local time for the following agenda:

1. Report on the activities of the company on fiscal year 1986
2. Auditor's report
3. Vote on approval of the account and the auditor's report
4. Allocation of the net results of fiscal year 1986
5. Discharge to the Board of Directors
6. Election of Directors
7. Appointment of auditors
8. Miscellaneous

The 1986 annual report is at the disposal of stockholders as of May 5th, 1987 at the Banque Paribas (Suisse) S.A., Geneva (and its branches in Basle, Lugano and Zurich) where admission cards for the ordinary meeting can be withdrawn against common shares on deposit until May 7th, 1987.

By order of the Board of Directors
Dr. Armand HAMMER
Chairman

"To catalyze is to accelerate the birth of something new."

Neste is a dynamic and expanding oil, energy and chemical corporation.

Neste excels in three basic phenomena: combustion, catalysis and polymerisation. Our detailed knowledge of these phenomena is put to practical use in developing products and exploring new potential applications of energy and chemicals.

Catalysis requires top-level know-how

Catalysis is concerned with the controlling and accelerating chemical changes. It permits the fundamental control of man-made materials and, for this reason is the main focus of attention of Neste's R & D work. As experts in catalysis for oil-refining and petrochemical industry, we offer our customers top-quality oil products, polymers and chemicals, and also special products that demand the highest level of technology.

Neste's expertise in catalysis extends from basic oil-refining processes to polymerisation processing for the finest plastics. Electrically conducting plastics comprise one of our special fields.

One current area of research deals with electrochemical storage of energy in polymer batteries.

Active in the international community of scientists

Neste's know-how is becoming wider, deeper and more international. Our research and development extends from basic research right through to production.

In terms of the industrial application of science, Neste is one of Scandinavia's most advanced corporations. Our collaboration with institutes and universities in various parts of the world is extensive. With business units in 30 countries and an active role in the international scientific community, we have a wealth of con-



Lars Götta, Doctor of Technology, Manager of Physics Research, Neste Oy

tacts and scientific knowledge at our disposal. Neste's experts are highly regarded in the energy and chemical fields throughout the world.

Human resources are invaluable

Advanced technology creates the key to Neste's continued success. We believe that people are the most important resource in research and development. In skilled hands technology is a perfect tool.

Our advanced technical know-how and skills can offer you and your company new exciting opportunities.

We are constantly looking for new opportunities and partners to co-operate with in our own special areas. If you are interested in Neste, send us your business card or post this coupon to the following address: Neste Oy, New Ventures, Kalliantie, 02150 Espoo, Finland. I would like to know more about Neste's activities in:

- oil chemicals shipping batteries gas
 technology I would like general information on Neste.

Name _____
Company _____
Address _____
Telephone _____ Telex _____

The largest industrial company in Finland

Present in more than 30 countries
Divisions: Oil (refining, trading and exploration), chemicals (petrochemicals, industrial chemicals and plastics), shipping, batteries, gas, technology
Personnel: 10,000
Turnover in 1986: USD 5.3 billion



Neste Corporation, Corporate Head Office: Kalliantie SF-02150 Espoo Finland Tel. + 358-0-4501, New York: 1 Rockefeller Plaza Suite 1708 New York N.Y. 10020 U.S.A. Tel. + 1-212-9772546, Riyadh: P.O. Box 61134 Riyadh Saudi Arabia Tel. + 996-1-4015076, Moscow: Pulkovskij Bulvar 47/7 KV 11 Moscow U.S.S.R. Tel. Moscow 2077473, London: 30 Charles II Street London SW1Y 4AE England Tel. + 44-1-9307333, Stockholm: Villagatan 13 B S-11432 Stockholm Sweden Tel. + 46-8-248540

Wednesday's AMEX Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere. Via The Associated Press

12 Month High/Low	Stock	Div. Yld. PE	Stk. 100 High/Low	Close	Chg.
15 1/2	ACI	1.20	120	120	+
17 1/2	AL	1.15	115	115	+
18 1/2	AMC	1.10	110	110	+
19 1/2	AMT	1.05	105	105	+
20 1/2	AMX	1.00	100	100	+
21 1/2	AND	0.95	95	95	+
22 1/2	ANR	0.90	90	90	+
23 1/2	ANW	0.85	85	85	+
24 1/2	AO	0.80	80	80	+
25 1/2	AOL	0.75	75	75	+
26 1/2	AON	0.70	70	70	+
27 1/2	AOP	0.65	65	65	+
28 1/2	AOR	0.60	60	60	+
29 1/2	AOS	0.55	55	55	+
30 1/2	AOT	0.50	50	50	+
31 1/2	AOU	0.45	45	45	+
32 1/2	AOV	0.40	40	40	+
33 1/2	AOW	0.35	35	35	+
34 1/2	AOX	0.30	30	30	+
35 1/2	AOY	0.25	25	25	+
36 1/2	AOZ	0.20	20	20	+
37 1/2	AOA	0.15	15	15	+
38 1/2	AOB	0.10	10	10	+
39 1/2	AOC	0.05	5	5	+
40 1/2	AOD	0.00	0	0	+

12 Month High/Low	Stock	Div. Yld. PE	Stk. 100 High/Low	Close	Chg.
41 1/2	AOE	0.00	0	0	+
42 1/2	AOF	0.00	0	0	+
43 1/2	AOG	0.00	0	0	+
44 1/2	AOH	0.00	0	0	+
45 1/2	AOI	0.00	0	0	+
46 1/2	AOJ	0.00	0	0	+
47 1/2	AOK	0.00	0	0	+
48 1/2	AOL	0.00	0	0	+
49 1/2	AOM	0.00	0	0	+
50 1/2	AON	0.00	0	0	+
51 1/2	AOP	0.00	0	0	+
52 1/2	AOR	0.00	0	0	+
53 1/2	AOS	0.00	0	0	+
54 1/2	AOT	0.00	0	0	+
55 1/2	AOU	0.00	0	0	+
56 1/2	AOV	0.00	0	0	+
57 1/2	AOW	0.00	0	0	+
58 1/2	AOX	0.00	0	0	+
59 1/2	AOY	0.00	0	0	+
60 1/2	AOZ	0.00	0	0	+
61 1/2	AOA	0.00	0	0	+
62 1/2	AOB	0.00	0	0	+
63 1/2	AOC	0.00	0	0	+
64 1/2	AOD	0.00	0	0	+
65 1/2	AOE	0.00	0	0	+
66 1/2	AOF	0.00	0	0	+
67 1/2	AOG	0.00	0	0	+
68 1/2	AOH	0.00	0	0	+
69 1/2	AOI	0.00	0	0	+
70 1/2	AOJ	0.00	0	0	+
71 1/2	AOK	0.00	0	0	+
72 1/2	AOL	0.00	0	0	+
73 1/2	AOM	0.00	0	0	+
74 1/2	AON	0.00	0	0	+
75 1/2	AOP	0.00	0	0	+
76 1/2	AOR	0.00	0	0	+
77 1/2	AOS	0.00	0	0	+
78 1/2	AOT	0.00	0	0	+
79 1/2	AOU	0.00	0	0	+
80 1/2	AOV	0.00	0	0	+
81 1/2	AOW	0.00	0	0	+
82 1/2	AOX	0.00	0	0	+
83 1/2	AOY	0.00	0	0	+
84 1/2	AOZ	0.00	0	0	+
85 1/2	AOA	0.00	0	0	+
86 1/2	AOB	0.00	0	0	+
87 1/2	AOC	0.00	0	0	+
88 1/2	AOD	0.00	0	0	+
89 1/2	AOE	0.00	0	0	+
90 1/2	AOF	0.00	0	0	+
91 1/2	AOG	0.00	0	0	+
92 1/2	AOH	0.00	0	0	+
93 1/2	AOI	0.00	0	0	+
94 1/2	AOJ	0.00	0	0	+
95 1/2	AOK	0.00	0	0	+
96 1/2	AOL	0.00	0	0	+
97 1/2	AOM	0.00	0	0	+
98 1/2	AON	0.00	0	0	+
99 1/2	AOP	0.00	0	0	+
100 1/2	AOR	0.00	0	0	+

12 Month High/Low	Stock	Div. Yld. PE	Stk. 100 High/Low	Close	Chg.
101 1/2	AOS	0.00	0	0	+
102 1/2	AOT	0.00	0	0	+
103 1/2	AOU	0.00	0	0	+
104 1/2	AOV	0.00	0	0	+
105 1/2	AOW	0.00	0	0	+
106 1/2	AOX	0.00	0	0	+
107 1/2	AOY	0.00	0	0	+
108 1/2	AOZ	0.00	0	0	+
109 1/2	AOA	0.00	0	0	+
110 1/2	AOB	0.00	0	0	+
111 1/2	AOC	0.00	0	0	+
112 1/2	AOD	0.00	0	0	+
113 1/2	AOE	0.00	0	0	+
114 1/2	AOF	0.00	0	0	+
115 1/2	AOG	0.00	0	0	+
116 1/2	AOH	0.00	0	0	+
117 1/2	AOI	0.00	0	0	+
118 1/2	AOJ	0.00	0	0	+
119 1/2	AOK	0.00	0	0	+
120 1/2	AOL	0.00	0	0	+
121 1/2	AOM	0.00	0	0	+
122 1/2	AON	0.00	0	0	+
123 1/2	AOP	0.00	0	0	+
124 1/2	AOR	0.00	0	0	+
125 1/2	AOS	0.00	0	0	+
126 1/2	AOT	0.00	0	0	+
127 1/2	AOU	0.00	0	0	+
128 1/2	AOV	0.00	0	0	+
129 1/2	AOW	0.00	0	0	+
130 1/2	AOX	0.00	0	0	+
131 1/2	AOY	0.00	0	0	+
132 1/2	AOZ	0.00	0	0	+
133 1/2	AOA	0.00	0	0	+
134 1/2	AOB	0.00	0	0	+
135 1/2	AOC	0.00	0	0	+
136 1/2	AOD	0.00	0	0	+
137 1/2	AOE	0.00	0	0	+
138 1/2	AOF	0.00	0	0	+
139 1/2	AOG	0.00	0	0	+
140 1/2	AOH	0.00	0	0	+
141 1/2	AOI	0.00	0	0	+
142 1/2	AOJ	0.00	0	0	+
143 1/2	AOK	0.00	0	0	+
144 1/2	AOL	0.00	0	0	+
145 1/2	AOM	0.00	0	0	+
146 1/2	AON	0.00	0	0	+
147 1/2	AOP	0.00	0	0	+
148 1/2	AOR	0.00	0	0	+
149 1/2	AOS	0.00	0	0	+
150 1/2	AOT	0.00	0	0	+

12 Month High/Low	Stock	Div. Yld. PE	Stk. 100 High/Low	Close	Chg.
151 1/2	AOU	0.00	0	0	+
152 1/2	AOV	0.00	0	0	+
153 1/2	AOW	0.00	0	0	+
154 1/2	AOX	0.00	0	0	+
155 1/2	AOY	0.00	0	0	+
156 1/2	AOZ	0.00	0	0	+
157 1/2	AOA	0.00	0	0	+
158 1/2	AOB	0.00	0	0	+
159 1/2	AOC	0.00	0	0	+
160 1/2	AOD	0.00	0	0	+
161 1/2	AOE	0.00	0	0	+
162 1/2	AOF	0.00	0	0	+
163 1/2	AOG	0.00	0	0	+
164 1/2	AOH	0.00	0	0	+
165 1/2	AOI	0.00	0	0	+
166 1/2	AOJ	0.00	0	0	+
167 1/2	AOK	0.00	0	0	+
168 1/2	AOL	0.00	0	0	+
169 1/2	AOM	0.00	0	0	+
170 1/2	AON	0.00	0	0	+
171 1/2	AOP	0.00	0	0	+
172 1/2	AOR	0.00	0	0	+
173 1/2	AOS	0.00	0	0	+
174 1/2	AOT	0.00	0	0	+
175 1/2	AOU	0.00	0	0	+
176 1/2	AOV	0.00	0	0	+
177 1/2	AOW	0.00	0	0	+
178 1/2	AOX	0.00	0	0	+
179 1/2	AOY	0.00	0	0	+
180 1/2	AOZ	0.00	0	0	+
181 1/2	AOA	0.00	0	0	+
182 1/2	AOB	0.00	0	0	+
183 1/2	AOC	0.00	0	0	+
184 1/2	AOD	0.00	0	0	+
185 1/2	AOE	0.00	0	0	+
186 1/2	AOF	0.00	0	0	+
187 1/2	AOG	0.00	0	0	+
188 1/2	AOH	0.00	0	0	+
189 1/2	AOI	0.00	0	0	+
190 1/2	AOJ	0.00	0	0	+
191 1/2	AOK	0.00	0	0	+
192 1/2	AOL	0.00	0	0	+
193 1/2	AOM	0.00	0	0	+
194 1/2	AON	0.00	0	0	+
195 1/2	AOP	0.00	0	0	+
196 1/2	AOR	0.00	0	0	+
197 1/2	AOS	0.00	0	0	+
198 1/2	AOT	0.00	0	0	+
199 1/2	AOU	0.00	0	0	+
200 1/2	AOV	0.00	0	0	+

12 Month High/Low	Stock	Div. Yld. PE	Stk. 100 High/Low	Close	Chg.
201 1/2	AOW	0.00	0	0	+
202 1/2	AOX	0.00	0	0	+
203 1/2	AOY	0.00	0	0	+
204 1/2	AOZ	0.00	0	0	+
205 1/2	AOA	0.00	0	0	+
206 1/2	AOB	0.00	0	0	+
207 1/2	AOC	0.00	0	0	+
208 1/2	AOD	0.00	0	0	+
209 1/2	AOE	0.00	0	0	+
210 1/2	AOF	0.00	0	0	+
211 1/2	AOG	0.00	0	0	+
212 1/2	AOH	0.00	0	0	+
213 1/2	AOI	0.00	0	0	+
214 1/2	AOJ	0.00	0	0	+
215 1/2	AOK	0.00	0	0	+
216 1/2	AOL	0.00	0	0	+
217 1/2	AOM	0.00	0	0	+
218 1/2	AON	0.00	0	0	+
219 1/2	AOP	0.00	0	0	+
220 1/2	AOR	0.00	0	0	+
221 1/2	AOS	0.00	0	0	+
222 1/2	AOT	0.00	0	0	+
223 1/2	AOU	0.00	0	0	+
224 1/2	AOV	0.00	0	0	+
225 1/2	AOW	0.00	0	0	+
226 1/2	AOX	0.00	0	0	+
227 1/2	AOY	0.00	0	0	+
228 1/2	AOZ	0.00	0	0	+
229 1/2	AOA	0.00	0	0	+
230 1/2	AOB	0.00	0	0	+
231 1/2	AOC	0.00	0	0	+
232 1/2	AOD	0.00	0	0	+
233 1/2	AOE	0.00	0	0	+
234 1/2	AOF	0.00	0	0	+
235 1/2	AOG	0.00	0	0	+
236 1/2	AOH	0.00	0	0	+
237 1/2	AOI	0.00	0	0	+
238 1/2	AOJ	0.00	0	0	+
239 1/2	AOK	0.00	0	0	+
240 1/2	AOL	0.00	0	0	+
241 1/2	AOM	0.00	0	0	+
242 1/2	AON	0.00	0	0	+
243 1/2	AOP	0.00	0	0	+
244 1/2	AOR	0.00	0	0	+
245 1/2	AOS	0.00	0	0	+
246 1/2	AOT	0.00	0	0	+
247 1/2	AOU	0.00	0	0	+
248 1/2	AOV	0.00	0	0	+
249 1/2	AOW	0.00	0	0	+
250 1/2	AOX	0.00	0	0	+

12 Month High/Low	Stock	Div. Yld. PE</
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CURRENCY MARKETS

Dollar Rises Ahead of U.S. GNP Data

LONDON — The dollar strengthened Wednesday in quiet European trading, aided by market anticipation that first-quarter figures to be released Thursday would show a healthy increase in the U.S. gross national product.

London Dollar Rates

Table with columns: Currency, Bid, Ask, Bid, Ask. Includes Deutsche mark, Japanese yen, Swiss franc, French franc.

In London, the dollar closed at 1.8245 Deutsche marks, up from 1.8145 DM on Tuesday, and at 142.40 yen, up from 142.35. The yen also rose against the British pound, which closed at \$1.6270.

year high of \$454.30 dollars an ounce.

The gold price had dipped to \$445.50 by Wednesday's afternoon's fixing, as some investors sought to take quick profits. The flurry of gold sales was fueled by the advance of the dollar, dealers in precious metals said.

Clayton K. Yeutter, the U.S. trade representative, warned meanwhile in Tokyo that the yen would rise further in the years ahead unless Japan opened its markets to imports.

He confirmed that he had told the secretary-general of the Japan Socialist Party on Wednesday that the dollar could fall to 100 yen if Japan kept its markets closed. But he emphasized he was dramatizing the situation and did not mean the figure to be taken literally.

TRADE: No Accord

(Continued from Page 1) and the status of legislation in Congress as former Japanese Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe continued to press his campaign to get the sanctions rescinded.

Baldridge Warns Chinese Commerce Secretary Malcolm Baldridge said in Beijing that China's textile exports to the United States were growing too fast, Reuters reported Wednesday.

"In one year, Chinese textile exports to the United States have shot up 65 percent," he said before the U.S.-China Joint Commission on Commerce and Trade.

"We hope that China recognizes that growth of that magnitude cannot continue, particularly in view of the stringent limits placed on our other suppliers," he said.

NAVISTAR: Truck Maker Shifts Out of Reverse, Regains Thirst for Growth

(Continued from first finance page) equity, so that we have a little more financial flexibility now than we did before."

The restructuring had done more than that, which was put into place last week: It turned Navistar into a holding company, with its existing truck and engine operations as a subsidiary, to give the company more maneuvering room for acquisitions.

"The holding company gives us more flexibility to diversify our business if we choose to do so," Mr. Cotting said. It would allow us to operate any acquired businesses as separate, fairly independent subsidiaries under their own operating policies and employee relations and compensation policies that have been designed to really enable them to be very competitive in their markets."

And what to acquire? Navistar's leaders are offering virtually no hints about the kinds of acquisitions they may be seeking, or on the timing.

"Most of our focus," said Mr. Cotting, "is now on areas that are closer to the kind that could benefit from our kind of culture and management know-how and our knowledge base."

"They would tend to be businesses that are manufacturing businesses, probably industrial-type products rather than consumer products. We'll keep looking in those areas, and if we find some that are good and make a lot of sense, then we'll give them serious consideration," he said. "If we don't, we'll look at other areas."

Because of its financial restructuring, Navistar is in good shape to make a fairly sizable acquisition. Although it is unlikely to undertake any sort of stock swap because it currently has a huge 237 million common shares outstanding, its newly lowered debt-equity ratio makes it feasible for Navistar to borrow to fund takeovers.

Navistar has something else going for it financially. Because of its huge losses in the early 1980s, the company is carrying around nearly \$2 billion in potential tax-loss carry-forwards, giving it the ability to shelter the income of anything it acquires.

That would allow Navistar to buy something profitable and operate it for a period without a tax liability, yielding additional profits to put back into the business.

Mr. Cotting gives no indication of when Navistar will begin trying to make acquisitions.

"We're ready today," he said, but added, "We don't have a specific timetable. Good acquisitions aren't done on specific timetables."

Analysts believe that the company will delay any move until late this year, after it has negotiated a new contract with its key union, the United Auto Workers.

That would allow it to negotiate for flat wages or minimal increases without the union complaining that the company is spending its money on other businesses. With the contract behind it, the company will then be free to start shopping.

In the meantime, Navistar is still looking to wring profits out of the truck and engine businesses. Al-

though as International Harvester was primarily known as a tractor maker, the company built up an impressive franchise over the years in heavy-duty long-haul trucks and in medium-sized trucks.

Overall, it leads the North American truck industry with a 27.1 percent share of the market. In the fast-growing market for diesel-powered medium trucks, it commands a 47.3 percent share.

However, those numbers are somewhat tarnished by the depressed state of the American truck market. Deregulation, high costs and other factors have steadily reduced the overall market for medium- and heavy-duty trucks in recent years, leaving Navistar and its competitors fighting for pieces of a smaller pie.

Fannie Mae Given Go-Ahead on New Security

WASHINGTON — The Reagan administration has permitted the Federal National Mortgage Association to begin underwriting a new kind of mortgage-backed security, but put the agency on notice that it must move swiftly toward complete privatization.

helping to provide adequate funds for further home lending. Created by Congress with a \$2.5 billion line of credit at the Treasury, Fannie Mae places an implicit government guarantee on the mortgages it sells. Mortgage specialists say Fannie Mae's presence in the market has reduced mortgage rates to consumers by one-half to three-quarters of 1 percentage point.

Samuel R. Pierce Jr., secretary of the Housing and Urban Development Department, said in his decision Tuesday that Fannie Mae must help the department in a privatization study to be completed by Oct. 1, and required Fannie Mae to reduce its debt burden substantially over the next two years.

Trio Withdraws Bid for Hospital

NASHVILLE, Tennessee — Three businessmen have withdrawn an offer to pay \$5 billion, or \$47 per share, to acquire outstanding stock in Hospital Corp. of America.

Thomas F. Frist Jr., the company's president, was notified of the withdrawal Tuesday in a letter from Charles R. Miller, Richard E. Ragsdale and Richard L. Scott, the three men said.

STEEL: Italy's State-Run Steelmaker Braces for Cuts

(Continued from first finance page) work," said Mr. Helin. "That's why they're making money today."

In contrast, Finisider, the world's No. 3 producer after Nippon Steel Corp. and U.S. Steel Corp. with an output last year of 13 million tons, slashed its work force by 47,500 people, or 40 percent, starting in 1983. Capacity has been trimmed by a quarter, to 14.9 million tons a year.

15,000-job cutback, or 18 percent of its work force, and new capital of 1.7 trillion lire from IRI are needed between now and 1989.

About half of the proposed job cuts will come at the Nuovo Italcrist division, which is based in the southern port city of Taranto. It accounts for 86 percent of the country's output of hot flat steel.

The division had a loss of 570 billion lire last year as sales fell by 10 percent, to 4,575 million.

quotas, and lost about 150 billion lire in 1986.

Mr. Aldrovandi said that beyond the job reductions, Finisider will aim to coordinate joint production and marketing ventures with private companies.

For example, parts of Bagnoli could be matched with the private Falck group. The Delatider carbon and specialty steelmaker could team up with the private Lucchini group.

Naples and Taranto already suffer from heavy unemployment, and the steel unions are expected to bargain hard for special incentives and early retirement provisions.

Wednesday's OTC Prices. NASDAQ prices as of 3 p.m. New York time. Via The Associated Press.

Large table of OTC prices with columns for stock symbols, prices, and changes. Includes sections A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, J, K, L, M, N, O, P, Q, R, S, T, U, V, W, X, Y, Z.

Table of stock prices with columns for stock symbols, prices, and changes. Includes sections A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, J, K, L, M, N, O, P, Q, R, S, T, U, V, W, X, Y, Z.

Table of stock prices with columns for stock symbols, prices, and changes. Includes sections A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, J, K, L, M, N, O, P, Q, R, S, T, U, V, W, X, Y, Z.

Table of stock prices with columns for stock symbols, prices, and changes. Includes sections A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, J, K, L, M, N, O, P, Q, R, S, T, U, V, W, X, Y, Z.

Table of stock prices with columns for stock symbols, prices, and changes. Includes sections A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, J, K, L, M, N, O, P, Q, R, S, T, U, V, W, X, Y, Z.

Table of stock prices with columns for stock symbols, prices, and changes. Includes sections A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, J, K, L, M, N, O, P, Q, R, S, T, U, V, W, X, Y, Z.

Taiwan Seeks to Restrict Speculation in Shares

TAIPEI — Taiwan, alarmed by recent increases in share prices, announced Wednesday it would crack down on speculative trading.

Chu Chao-Chuan, chief secretary of the country's Securities and Exchange Commission, said that the government would minimize stock trading, especially on inactive stocks, and by investors who buy high and sell low.

The announcement triggered nervousness in the market, brokers said, and sent share prices tumbling by more than 40 points Wednesday in morning trading.

Share prices rose a total 128 points on Monday and Tuesday, sending the weighted share index to a record 1,663.44 after it fell 94 points in the final three days of last week because of the latest efforts by the government to cool an overheated market. Those measures included a reduction of 10 percent in margin loans to stock investors.

The overheated market resulted mainly from a glut of idle funds, a lack of investment outlets, rock-bottom interest rates at banks and an influx of foreign capital, Mr. Chu said.

Wednesday's AMEX Closing. Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

Table of AMEX closing prices with columns for stock symbols, prices, and changes. Includes sections A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, J, K, L, M, N, O, P, Q, R, S, T, U, V, W, X, Y, Z.

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SPORTS

Hawks Fulfill Tall Order, Soar to the Top

By Ira Berkow
NEW YORK — When Mike Fratello, who says he is 5-foot-7 (1.70 meters), and is short enough to have once been turned down for a National Basketball Association head coaching job because of his height — when Mike Fratello, now the coach of the Atlanta Hawks, stands next to 7-footers Tree Rollins or Kevin Willis and gives them instructions, it looks as if he's calling up to the second floor.

Setting the record in Chicago may have had special meaning to Fratello. For it was in Chicago four years ago that, as an assistant coach with the Bulls' vacant head coaching position. The team's general manager asked him, referring to his height, how he could demand respect from his players. "You don't demand respect," said Fratello, "you earn it."

In a good, succinct answer — the kind that could get you into "Barletta's Familiar Quotations," or at least a television commercial for a brokerage firm. It could do many things, but getting him a job with the Bulls was not one of them. Paul Westhead got the job instead, and was dismissed after a year.



B. J. Surhoff graced after striking out to end Tuesday night's game and Milwaukee's winning streak at 13.

White Sox End Brewer Streak

By Malcolm Moran
CHICAGO — A fly ball that had been turned into a diving catch during the stretch that made Milwaukee famous for the warning-track dirt Tuesday night. A ground ball not unlike those that had extended Brewer rallies for two giddy weeks was turned into an inning-ending double play.

last three games of last season for a total of 16 consecutive victories. Milwaukee fell into serious trouble in the second. Calderon led off with a single and stole second before scoring on Tim Luetz's line-drive single to center field. Ozzie Guillen, the ninth batter in the lineup, hit a fly ball to the warning track in right field. Kenny Briggs reached up but failed to reach the double that sent Luetz to third. Gary Redus then lined a single to left field, scoring Luetz and Guillen for a 4-0 lead.

Mike Fratello, Atlanta's 5-foot-7 coach, when asked how he could demand respect from his players: 'You don't demand respect. You earn it.'

for a brokerage firm. It could do many things, but getting him a job with the Bulls was not one of them. Paul Westhead got the job instead, and was dismissed after a year. Fratello had been an assistant coach under Hubie Brown for four years in Atlanta (as well as one year under Brown with the Knicks). The Hawks liked his work, liked him, and, said Stan Kasten, now the club's president, "We never thought about his height at all. What does that have to do with knowing basketball and knowing how to handle people?" The Hawks interviewed no one else for the position.

Tree Rollins, Atlanta's 'catalyst,' humming the ball past Boston's Larry Bird.

Fratello's team won 40 and lost 42 in his first season, after which he went to the team owner, Ted Turner. "Ted," he said, "if we're to have a good team, we've basically got to start all over. We have to bring in young kids who want to play hard. We've got to bring back enthusiasm." Soon a number of Hawks had vanished, and Atlanta's 57 victories prove that. It is franchise record, established last Thursday. The Hawks were down by 14 points in the fourth quarter to the Chicago Bulls, the group led by Michael Jordan — who that night would score 61 points.

B. J. Surhoff graced after striking out to end Tuesday night's game and Milwaukee's winning streak at 13.

Clemens of Red Sox, in 1986 Form, 3-Hits Royals

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
BOSTON — Roger Clemens, whose best outings in 1987 had come in simulated games, has finally reproduced the form he flashed in 1986. Clemens held Kansas City hitless for six innings and finished with a three-hitter Tuesday night as the Boston Red Sox trounced the Royals, 8-0.

decisions of the regular season. Last year's American League most valuable player and Cy Young Award winner, Clemens had worked in simulated game situations but said that's no substitute for the real thing. "Getting my fastball where I want to get it... All those simulations don't mean anything," he said. "This is like my third time out in spring training. I'm getting there."

Transition

going into the seventh inning. Frank White broke Clemens's no-hitter with a clean single up the middle. Boston Manager John McNamara said Clemens has "improved each time out." Remarkably Bill Gardner, the losing manager, "If Clemens had been at spring training, he'd be 3-0 right now." Yankees 3, Tigers 1: In New York, Dan Pasqua's fifth-inning home run paced the Yankees to their eighth straight victory. At 11-3, New York is off to its best start since 1953.

NBA Gives Franchises To 4 Cities

The Associated Press
NEW YORK — The National Basketball Association on Wednesday awarded expansion franchises to four cities. Miami and Charlotte, North Carolina, will be admitted for the 1988-89 season. Minneapolis and Orlando, Florida, will join the league the following season. Each franchise will pay an entry fee of \$32.5 million.

Team Doctors: On the Cutting Edge

By Gerald Eskensazi
NEW YORK — Joe Klecko and Robert McDowell are two of New York's notable invalids. In other cities, in other sports, in other hospitals or in trainers' rooms, dozens of other major-league athletes face similar problems and decisions. And because they are great athletes and because the financial and competitive fortunes of their teams rise and fall with their presence or absence, their return is a prime concern of the team physician.

Baseball Roundup

in 1986. Clemens held Kansas City hitless for six innings and finished with a three-hitter Tuesday night as the Boston Red Sox trounced the Royals, 8-0. It was the first victory of the season for Clemens, who missed all of spring training in a contract dispute and then lost his first two

Scoreboard

Table with columns for Baseball, Football, and Golf, listing various games and scores.

PGA Leaders

Table listing PGA Leaders with columns for Name, Thru, and Money.

World Championships

(AP Wirephoto)
Soviet Union & Czechoslovakia 1

Best Starts

Table listing Best Starts for various teams and players.

Leafs, Oilers Win Openers

NEW YORK — The opening games of the National Hockey League's Smythe and Norris Division finals took unexpected twists Tuesday night. The Edmonton Oilers and Winnipeg Jets played a cautious game, and the Toronto Maple Leafs and Detroit Red Wings played a clean one.

European Soccer

WEST GERMAN FIRST DIVISION
Bayer Leverkusen 3, Schalke 0
Duisburg 1, FC Porto 1 (Porto advances on 4-2 aggregate)

Tennis Leaders

WEST GERMAN FIRST DIVISION
Bayer Leverkusen 3, Schalke 0
Duisburg 1, FC Porto 1 (Porto advances on 4-2 aggregate)

ART BUCHWALD

The Bed-Making Theory

WASHINGTON—Time magazine devoted a recent cover to the breakdown of service in the United States. Nobody seems to be able to get anyone to help them anymore.



Buchwald making their beds.

"What is that?" "All the trouble started a generation ago when the youth of America were permitted to grow up without beds."

'Nevski' Film With Orchestra

LOS ANGELES—Sergei Eisenstein's 1938 film "Alexander Nevski" will be shown in three U.S. cities with live performances of Sergei Prokofiev's original symphonic score (the film sound track used a small orchestra).

"I recall saying the same thing to my kids," I said as we inched slowly toward the ticket counter. "I remember years ago holding one of my children in my arms and saying to him, 'I will see to it that you will never have to stoop over for your clothes as long as you live. I kept that vow—or let's say my son kept it for me. Whenever his mother or I yelped at him he replied, 'If I have to think about my room I won't have time to think about the human condition.'"

"We did it because we thought we loved them," said Melnick. "The message we sent out was 'When you lie down in your bed, there is always a dear person in your life who will make it up for you. This is not because that person necessarily loves you, but she can't stand walking by every day looking at your room.'"

"So you think," I asked, "that service has broken down in the United States since we let the kids have a free ride in their bedrooms?" Melnick said, "You could make a case for it. The non-bed-makers are screwing up the entire government because they never used a laundry hamper. The retail business is filled with people who spent their childhood dumping their pants and skirts on the floor. There are millions of men and women in their prime who have never figured out what to do with a hamper."

"We moved up a foot in line. 'I assume that attendant trying to take an airline ticket never had to make up his bed.'"

"It's worse than that," Melnick said. "The pilot of our plane didn't have to either."

I told Melnick, "I'm happy to say that we have been very strict parents in our family. Neither my wife nor I will tolerate a dirty room." "How do you do it?" Melnick asked. "We make the kids keep their doors closed so we can't see what is on the other side."

Robert Townsend's Credit Card 'Shuffle'

'This movie really is about more than being black in Hollywood; it could have been about an Irish guy who always gets the role of the drunk.'



A man in charge: "Wardrobe? Uh, take the Saks card."

By Esther B. Fein New York Times Service HE could have been a pimp. He could have been a junkie. Instead, Robert Townsend became the producer, director and star of the new film "Hollywood Shuffle."

In the course of the comedy, Townsend happens to play a pimp, a junkie and a slave. But instead of the roles being Hollywood's version of blacks, they are Townsend's parody of Hollywood's version.

The movie was born of the 30-year-old Townsend's frustrations with the status quo for black actors in Hollywood. Returning from shooting "A Soldier's Story" a few years ago, high on the experience of having worked with an ensemble of black actors rather than being the sole black in a movie, Townsend was offered a stack of scripts with the stereotypical roles for a black man: a rapist, a mugger and an addict. (The black woman's equivalent, he explained, is a prostitute, an unwed mother and a junkie.)

He acted in a few more movies — "American Flyers," "Odd Jobs" and "Ratboy" — mostly to make money to finish his film. That added about \$25,000 to the kitty. Two television commercials, one for Midas mufflers, one for McDonald's, added another \$10,000.

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cards and combined them with store credit cards he already had to finance the movie. His budgeting went something like this: "Wardrobe? Uh, take the Saks card."

"Art supplies and scenery? Try the May Company." "Salaries? How about if you all drive your cars to the Mobil station and I'll fill your tanks."

He found he could buy raw film stock with his MasterCard, and even got a student discount by wearing a UCLA T-shirt. (Most of the film stock, he said, came from directors of pictures he was acting in, who would give him shortage, bits of leftover film. Working with snippets of film, he explained, forced the crew to be efficient, usually limiting shoots to one take.)

Townsend's last plastic gesture was renting a theater to show his film to studios and catering a lavish buffet in the hope of attracting a distributor. Fearing that he would not fill the place, he invited people from virtually every studio, and within the studios, he invited everybody from the presidents to vice presidents to secretaries to golfers.

The response, he said, was great, only not everybody understood what he was trying to do. Some who were eager to distribute the film even suggested combining all the street-talking five scenes to make a trailer. Sam Goldwyn Jr. reacted differently. "He said, 'This is about the future of black actors,'" Townsend recalled. "When he said that, I thought, 'Somebody understands me.'"

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The Global New Edited and Published in Paris PEOPLE Billy the Kid Monument Stars Threat of War Texans have gone too far in claiming Billy the Kid died there and not in New Mexico, say miffed New Mexico county officials. Dona Ana County commissioners are upset because Hico, Texas, last week created a monument to a man who claimed to be the outlaw. Hico residents said they have evidence showing the outlaw was not killed in 1881, and that he spent the last years of his life in Hico as Ollie F. (Brushy Bill) Roberts. New Mexico residents stick to the story that down Billy, a fugitive cattle rustler using the name William H. Bonney, in 1881. By acknowledging the claims of Roberts, Hico residents are calling Garrett a liar, Jay Berger, a Las Cruces, New Mexico, commissioner, said Tuesday. "No retaliation for this despicable act is too great," the commissioners said in a letter to Governor Garret Carreras. "We respectfully request you declare war on Texas. Or the least you can do is not accept any telephone calls from Texans."

Talks on Resume Dissident Will Leave Class Says U.S. Attempt

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